





### List of 'Jargon' Is Budget Key In Dutch Town

ARNHEM, the Netherlands, Dec. 17 (Reuters).—The members of the District Council of Duijven near here have received a "glossary" of official terms used in budget documents because they had said that they could not understand civil servants' "jargon."

The introduction to the booklet says, tongue in cheek, that the object of the glossary is to provide "an alphabetical lexicographical structural table of explanations for the allothigenetics and autochthons in the category or ordinary homo sapiens domiciled in the commune of Duijven in respect of the nondefinable official terminology contained in the draft note accompanying the budget dated anno 1975."

### Turkish Party Keeps Ecevit as Leader

ANKARA, Dec. 17 (UPI).—The Republican People's party re-elected former Premier Süleyman Ecevit as party leader for two more years at its 22d congress yesterday. No other candidate applied for the post.

Mr. Ecevit received a standing ovation from the delegates at the opening of the party congress Saturday, but his aides in the party's executive body drew sharp criticism from the rank and file.

## Due to Trade Bill Amendment Czech Gold in U.S. Disputed Again

By Paul E. Steiger

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Somewhere in the United States—the State Department refuses to say exactly where—the government is holding 9 tons of Czechoslovak gold, part of a cache seized from the Nazis in World War II.

Czechoslovakia has been trying to get it back since 1948.

But under a little-noticed amendment to the trade bill, now in the final stages of congressional passage, the \$50-million hoard could be thrown open to court suits from 2,600 U.S. citizens—ranging from pensioners to the International Telephone & Telegraph Corp.—who have been trying to collect compensation for property seized by the Communist Czechoslovak government when it took power. The amendment says the gold may not be returned to Czechoslovakia until \$64 million in compensation is paid.

The administration opposes the amendment on grounds that it would derail efforts to improve relations with Czechoslovakia and the rest of Eastern Europe. It also says the gold cannot be seized legally by the U.S. government or its courts. Administration efforts are now under way to kill the provision in a Senate-House conference committee.

Taxiff Powers Sought

For two years former President Richard Nixon and now President Ford have pressed for passage of the bill, which would give the administration broad authority to raise or lower tariffs and

### Verdicts Due On 'Winegate'

BORDEAUX, Dec. 17 (Reuters).—Verdicts will be handed down tomorrow on 18 wine dealers accused of doctoring or mislabeling nearly 3 million liters (800,000 gallons) of wine, after a trial that tarnished the image of quality Bordeaux wines.

The prosecution in the so-called "winegate" trial has demanded jail sentences for eight defendants. The government and French wine organizations have asked for nearly 95 million francs (\$30.8 million) in damages.

The trial, that ended in November, received wide publicity that damaged the Bordeaux wine trade at a time of overproduction and falling prices after two boom years.

other barriers to foreign trade as part of a comprehensive international negotiation.

The measure also would authorize reduction of trade restrictions with Communist countries, provided they do not bar emigration of minorities, a provision aimed primarily at benefiting the Jewish population of the Soviet Union.

The amendment concerning Czechoslovakia, expropriated property and gold was passed in the Senate by voice vote. Sen. Russell Long, D-La., as chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, has "put out the word it's the one thing he won't compromise on," said a congressional aide who opposes the gold amendment.

The true custodian of the Czechoslovak gold, according to State Department officials, is an obscure group called the Tripartite Commission for the Restitution of Monetary Gold. Consisting of officials from the United States, Britain and France, it was formed in Paris in 1946 to help restore to rightful national owners the gold that the Nazis had looted from European treasuries during the war.

The bulk of that gold has since been restored, except for 184 tons designated by the commission as belonging to Czechoslovakia. At U.S. behest, the commission has withheld the Czechoslovak share pending settlement of claims by American citizens whose property was expropriated. About 94 tons of the gold is being held in Britain, the rest in the United States.

8,000 Original Claims

Originally, more than 6,000 American claims were recorded against Czechoslovakia. The Foreign Claims Settlement Commission of the United States whittled that down to about 2,600 claims valued at about \$72 million excluding interest. In the 1950s, the government, by seizing and selling a steel mill owned by Czechoslovakia, managed to obtain a bit more than \$7 million of the amount. But for nearly 30 years, almost \$64 million worth has remained unpaid.

In July, U.S. officials initiated an agreement under which Czechoslovakia would immediately pay \$30.5 million to the claimants, plus another \$7 million in a separate U.S. claim. In return, the United States would withdraw opposition to return of the 184 tons of gold.

This would give the claimants about 40 per cent of the amount awarded to them by the claims commission. The State Department says this represents the most attractive settlement the United States has ever been able to negotiate with East European countries.

C. Los Angeles Times.

Prague, Vienna Settle

VIENNA, Dec. 17 (Reuters).—Austria today announced settlement of a compensation dispute with Czechoslovakia, clearing the way for normalization of relations between the two neighboring states.

The poll, taken in October and November by professional polling organizations in each of the nine EEC countries, listed 12 social problems and asked 8,000 persons to rate them. Inflation was rated as "very important" by 71 per cent, well ahead of pollution, with 42 per cent, and energy and



LIGHTING UP—Sen. Sam Ervin, D-N.C., throws switch to light the Christmas tree at the U.S. Capitol. The former chairman of the Senate Watergate committee is retiring at the end of the present session.

### Few Worry About Britain

## EEC Poll Shows Europeans See Inflation as No. 1 Problem

BRUSSELS, Dec. 17 (UPI).—Europeans consider inflation the No. 1 problem of the day, a European Economic Community poll said today.

The poll also reported that for the first time, more British consider the Common Market a "good thing" than a "bad thing."

But most other Europeans asked how serious a British withdrawal from the Common Market would be, indicated indifference.

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fraudulent advertising, with 40 per cent each.

A common European foreign policy was considered "very important" by 32 per cent, followed by such issues as unified educational standards, modern agriculture and foreign aid. The need to create a single European currency ranked last, with only 16 per cent.

The EEC said unemployment "also was a matter of considerable concern," but gave no figures.

On all issues, the poll listed a majority in favor of joint Common Market action, instead of individual action by governments.

Britain gave the Common Market a 36-per-cent "good thing" rating, barely above the 35 per cent who thought it was a "bad thing." The other countries gave the bloc an overwhelming vote of confidence—except in Denmark, where support has fallen to 33 per cent, lagging for the first time behind a negative vote of 35 per cent.

The British, 18 per cent, thought their country's departure from the Common Market would be "very serious"—a view shared by the Danes and Irish. Only 2 per cent of the French and 6 per cent of the West Germans agreed that Britain's departure would be "very serious," while 32 per cent thought it would have "no particular effect."

Britain's ruling Labor party has promised that the country will have a chance to decide at the ballot box next year.

On the question of European unity, the poll found 39 per cent in favor of joint action, but with each government "having the final say on what happens in its own country." Another 27 per cent favored a "true European government" and 21 per cent thought each "government should act independently."

Of 12 questions asked about the most important job for the Common Market, a joint fight against rising prices led the list, with 92 per cent considering it very important or important. A joint policy on energy was second, with 77 per cent. Getting together to protect nature and to fight pollution also won 77-per-cent support, though the energy issue was considered "very important" by a larger number.

Protecting consumers against fraud and false advertising scored 73 per cent.

The pollsters noted a connection between the importance assigned to a problem and what was considered suitable for joint action. The more important a problem is considered, the more public opinion favors joint European action.

It found sentiment for the Common Market falling in France, Denmark, Belgium and Luxembourg but rising in other member countries.

The majority of those polled (59 per cent) considered that the press dealt with European problems too superficially. On the other hand, 41 per cent said the problems were too complicated and boring for them.

### Singapore Minister Rejects Indian Ocean 'Zone of Peace'

SINGAPORE, Dec. 17 (AP).—Foreign Minister S. Rajaratnam today rejected proposals to declare the Indian Ocean off limits to warships from the United States, Russia and other powers.

Spokesmen for India, Sri Lanka and other countries bordering the ocean have urged in the United Nations that such a zone be established.

"I do not see the logic of it. A pullout by the big powers does not automatically make it a zone of peace," said Mr. Rajaratnam, whose island republic is situated at one end of the Indian Ocean.

"The Indian Ocean doesn't belong to any group of countries. Throughout the ages it has been the ocean for the whole of mankind. So we say we want the big powers to be present like everybody else," Mr. Rajaratnam said in an interview.

"You must remember that it's not just the American Navy or the Soviet Navy," he said. "The Indians have a navy. The Chinese have a navy. The Japanese have a navy. One of these days there will be a Chinese Navy. So the presence of navies by themselves does not constitute a threat unless they are in a combat situation."

Mr. Rajaratnam said efficient naval units were still useful in curbing piracy in the area and might prove useful in what he called hijacking on the high seas.

"If people can hijack planes, the hijacking of, say, a supertanker is very simple," he said.

Mr. Rajaratnam described Singapore-U.S. relations as good. "But like everybody else we are not quite sure precisely in what new direction the United States is moving. With the détente, obviously a changing policy, the U.S. stake in Southeast Asia or Asia as a whole is obviously going to be qualitatively different."

He continued: "I do not believe that in this interdependent world the United States or China or any of the great powers can afford to see the whole of Southeast Asia come under the sway of any one country or any one power."

"We have to rely on some kind of balance being established between the great powers to see that the area is not the monopoly of any one great power."

Asked to comment on U.S. Ambassador John Seale's recent charge in the United Nations that voting patterns in the General Assembly indicated "the tyranny of the majority," Mr. Rajaratnam said:

"You can't say tyranny because that's a contradiction in terms. A democracy means the will of the majority. The point was that the majority is pushing through resolutions which are impractical and, some of them, I think, are quite unrealistic. To that extent, I think it is valid criticism by Mr. Seale."

"It is not so much tyranny of

the majority as [it is] the majority in the United Assembly exercising its majority will without having regard to the realities of international politics."

### Ford, Giscard Applauded

(Continued from Page 1)

logue, providing that it also includes developing countries, some of which do not have any oil."

### Ford Gives Briefing

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 (Reuters).—President Ford, buoyed by two days of talks with President Giscard d'Estaing, said today that Franco-American agreement to cooperate on energy policies would benefit all industrialized countries.

"It was not a question of 'we won and they lost,'" he told congressional leaders called to the White House for a briefing on the weekend summit meeting in Martigny.

Noting that they had also agreed that preparatory talks should be held next year for a world energy conference, Mr. Ford told the congressmen, "In this area, it went extremely well for everyone," according to White House spokesman Ronald Nease.

The spokesman said Mr. Kissinger attended the 80-minute meeting, but it was the President who gave the briefing.

### Plot Against Bokassa Is Said to Have Failed

NDJAMENA, Chad, Dec. 17 (AP).—A coup d'état against Marshal Jean Bedel Bokassa of the Central African Republic failed last month and the chief plotters were arrested, reliable informants said yesterday.

The move on Bangui, the country's capital, was reported led by the commander of the internal gendarmerie forces, Gen. Lingpou. The sources said he was arrested and sentenced to 10 years in jail and two of his aides also were held.

## Allon's Stance Cited Doubt Raised in U.S. on Offer Of A-Plants to Israel, Egypt

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 (NYT).—Reservations expressed by Israel are raising serious doubts in administration circles here that the United States will be able to carry through with its offer to provide Egypt and Israel with large atomic power plants.

Israel has communicated to the United States its disinterest in receiving an atomic power plant from the United States at this time, State Department officials said. The Israeli position was presented by Foreign Minister Yigal Allon during his discussions here last week with Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

Mr. Allon's official Israeli explanation was that Israel was not prepared to make the relatively large commitment involved in building the atomic power plant.

But on the basis of earlier discussions, State Department officials suspect that the underlying reason is an Israeli reservation about placing all of its atomic facilities—including the Dimona reactor that is capable of producing plutonium for weapons—under international inspection.

still want an American reactor, and, if so, whether they are willing to accept the inspection terms laid down by the United States. Meanwhile, the Soviet Union was reported to have offered an atomic power plant to Egypt.

Stringent Controls

In addition to demanding stringent American safeguards, the United States had proposed that each nation agree to allow inspection of the nuclear power plants and all future atomic facilities by the International Atomic Energy Agency.

The Egyptian position was that since Egypt had no reason to be capable of producing enough plutonium for weapons, it would be discriminatory to place all its future plants under international inspection while Israel retained an uninspected reactor able to make enough plutonium for a few atomic weapons a year.

As anticipated by State Department officials, the Egyptian counter-offer was in effect rejected by Israel, which took the position that it was not immediately interested in obtaining an atomic power reactor from the United States.

### Wilson Denies MP Was Spy

(Continued from Page 1)

Britain's espionage and counter-espionage services and who traditionally makes no public comments on their affairs. Mr. Wilson said that this was an exceptional case because of the "very serious press campaign" dealing with charges in 1969, when he was also Prime Minister.

The decision to make the statement on an intelligence issue was questioned by Edward Heath, a former prime minister and leader of the Conservative opposition. He said that Mr. Wilson's comments should not be regarded as a precedent regarding prime ministers to answer every allegation in the press on security affairs.

"It does not follow I shall comment on future cases," Mr. Wilson replied. "It is a matter for discretion."

Mr. Stonehouse, who disappeared Nov. 20 from the Fontainebleau Hotel on Miami Beach after saying he was going for a swim, served in Labor party governments from 1964 until the election in 1970, when the Conservatives won.

Mr. Wilson said that Mr. Stonehouse would have been dismissed promptly from his Labor government in 1969 if the inquiry then had turned up a "scintilla of evidence" that he was a spy.

### Plane Fired On, 25 in Seoul Hurt By Spent Shells

SEOUL, Dec. 17 (NYT).—Twenty-five persons were reported wounded in downtown Seoul last night when South Korean anti-aircraft gunners fired at what apparently was a Korean Airlines jetliner that strayed into prohibited airspace above the capital.

There were no known injuries aboard the plane, which was thought to be on approach to the city's airport.

But pedestrians and persons on buses and in houses were hit by spent shells from the batteries of anti-aircraft guns on the mountains that ring Seoul. According to the police, 11 persons were wounded at a busy intersection near the U.S. Embassy and the Korean Capitol Building.

The incident was the fourth and most serious this year in which South Korean gunners have fired at aircraft over the city. Two U.S. Army helicopters have been shot down and another Korean Airlines plane has been fired at.

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### Congress Conferees Postpone Cutoff of Arms Aid to Turkey

(Continued from Page 1)

It also carries \$250 million in economic aid for Egypt, \$100 million for Syria (provided Syria removes barriers to the emigration of some 4,000 Jews), \$100 million in arms aid for Jordan, \$60 million in economic "aid" for construction of a dam, and \$145 million for South Korea, with another \$20 million to be available if South Korea makes "substantial progress in the observance of human rights" by reducing political repression.

The bill also bars weapons aid to the military government of Chile, limits economic aid to Chile to \$25 million, allows \$2 million for Cyprus refugees aid and \$25 million for economic aid to Portugal.

The final bill also bars the CIA from undertaking any covert disruptive activities in foreign countries unless Congress is notified in advance, except during wartime or war-powers emergencies under the War Powers Act. Added Senate language imposing a similar bar on all other agencies of the government was dropped.

Total foreign aid for Cambodia was limited to \$377 million, instead of the \$578 million requested by the White House. Of the total, \$200 million could be for reconstruction. In addition, \$75 million in authority to draw down existing U.S. military supplies to help Cambodia was provided, thus giving a total of \$275 million in weapons aid to Cambodia.

The bill imposes restrictions on U.S. training of foreign police and security forces.

The White House had sought \$3.35 billion in new authorizations for foreign aid. The bill was some \$558 million less.

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### U.S. May Oust Former Fascist

NEW YORK, Dec. 17 (NYT).—Immigration authorities investigating the cases of suspected Nazi war criminals living in the United States have recommended that denaturalization proceedings be started against a Romanian Orthodox bishop in Michigan who headed the Iron Guard student movement in fascist Romania more than 30 years ago.

The recommendation in the case of Bishop Valerian Trifu of Constanta, near Iasi, was sent to the State Department by the general counsel of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, according to Henry Wagner, the assistant deputy director of the agency's New York office, who is heading the investigations.

Bishop Trifu has acknowledged that he delivered anti-Semitic speeches and was president of the Iron Guard movement, but he maintains that he had no part in a January, 1941, pogrom and other atrocities of the group.

### Commons Backs Cut in Spending For U.K. Defense

LONDON, Dec. 17 (AP).—Prime Minister Harold Wilson's Labor government won House of Commons approval yesterday for the government's plan to cut defense spending from 5.5 to 4.5 per cent of the gross national product.

The Conservative party tried to block the measure, claiming that they "imposed the nation's security," but the government view was supported in a late-night vote by 318 votes to 258.

Labor left-wingers, declaring the cuts were not sweeping enough, presented an opposing motion of their own, but that was defeated by a margin of 183 votes.

Defense Secretary Roy Mason said that while the cuts meant valuable savings to Britain, he was not overlooking the growing military threat from the Communist bloc.

In a political development, the Conservative party today told its leader, Edward Heath, to submit his position to a vote.

A group of party officials led by Sir Alec Douglas-Home, said that the vote should be held by April. Mr. Heath's leadership has been under question since his party lost two elections this year.

## 150 places where scotch drinkers can order Jack Daniel's.

Scotch drinkers are a tenacious breed. But when they try Jack Daniel's for a change, many are surprised at the gentle flavor they find. Every drop of our whiskey is seeped through 12 feet of charcoal, a process that makes it the unique, favorite sipping-whiskey of America.

Unfortunately, this slow process occasionally makes Jack Daniel's hard to find in some areas. The restaurants, bars and hotels listed below, however, are a few of the places where it is in plentiful supply. At these establishments, scotch drinkers may find that they agree with drinkers of American whiskey on the smoothness of Jack Daniel's.

### UNITED KINGDOM

London  
Churchill Hotel  
Brown's Hotel  
Julius Bar  
The Ship  
Cot d'Or Restaurant  
The French Horn  
The Royal Lancaster Hotel

### GERMANY

Munich  
Hilton Hotel  
Tangente  
Badenweiler  
Rosenberg

Bochum  
Tropica  
Parade  
Solingen  
Adem Dischhof

Waldorf  
Holiday Inn  
Neckermann  
Zona Ritter

Köln  
Friedrich  
Kiel  
After King George

Frankfurt  
Fortissimo Greenhouse  
Intercontinental  
Pierchen  
Frankfurter Hof

Wiesbaden  
Museum Hof  
Schwarzer-Bock  
Kurhaus-Bar  
Stadion

### BELGIUM

Brussels  
Club de Westbury  
Mayfair  
Golden Gate  
Cavendish  
Parc Savoy

Anderghem  
Chateau St. Anne  
Molines  
Egmont

### FRANCE

Paris  
Palais de la France  
Fouquet's  
Hotel Plaza

Ciboure  
Golf de la Nivelle  
Ajaccio  
Hotel Aral Eder

Clermont-Ferrand  
Bar Le Siffren  
Pub Thoreux  
Hôtel-Restaurant Arverne  
Concorde

Royat  
Pub "Le Sheldon"  
Casino de Royat

Toulouse  
Restaurant "Olympe"  
Restaurant "Le Balcon"  
Restaurant "Le Saville"  
Grand Hotel et Tivoli

Tournefeuille  
Restaurant Malet



### ITALY

Roma  
Grand Hotel  
Piazza Hotel  
Cot d'Or Restaurant  
George's Restaurant  
White Elephant Night Club  
Horti Galles Restaurant  
Shanghai Allure Restaurant

Venezia  
Ciprari Hotel  
Bauer  
Luna Hotel  
Bar Americane

Venezia Mestre  
Piazza Hotel  
Ambasciatori Hotel  
Sirio Hotel  
Accademia Restaurant  
Valeriano Restaurant  
Dessaline Restaurant  
Lucas Flauto Bar

Torino  
Rondella Restaurant  
Nuova Lanterna Restaurant  
Talmone Snack

Milano  
La Stella Restaurant  
Carter-Santa Hotel  
Almagora Bar  
Continental Hotel  
Cavour Alti Restaurant  
Pera d'Or Night Club  
Rigolo Restaurant  
Gourmet Restaurant

Firenze  
Kraft Hotel  
Grand Hotel  
Minsky Bar  
San Soud Night Club  
Milverio Hotel  
Hotel de la Ville

Cortina  
Embassy Bar  
Capanna del Boite Restaurant  
Gambirini Restaurant  
Savola Hotel

Portofino  
Selenite Hotel  
Pineiro Restaurant  
Pineiro Restaurant  
Sofia Bar  
Excelsior Bar  
Cavalli Night Club  
Cova Nord-Est Night Club

S. Margherita  
Imperial Hotel  
Miranese Hotel  
Continental Hotel  
Park Suisse Hotel  
Horti Restaurant  
La Broche Restaurant

### SPAIN

Madrid  
Hotel Villa Magna  
Restaurant Jockey  
Hotel Media Madrid

Barcelona  
Katala  
Marbury  
Sip Club  
La Torre  
La Oca

Valladolid  
Silleria Social  
Lotus Social  
Marika Social

16iza  
Restaurante Sta. Catalina  
Restaurante El Yate  
Restaurante Celler Refugio

Torremolinos  
Hotel Carthago  
Restaurante Paker Club  
Thymara Discoteca  
Pizzeria Night Club  
Playamar

SWITZERLAND  
Geneva  
Chez Valentine  
Hotel de Geneve  
Hotel La Reserve

Kloten/ZH  
Hilton Hotel  
Holiday Inn Hotel  
Welcome-Inn Hotel  
Black-Out Dancing  
Flughafenrestaurants

Zürich  
Hotel Bauer am Lac  
Rotes Kreuz Club  
Shirts of London Pub  
Queen Ann Club

Compiègne  
Parcotel  
Taverna

Lourenço  
Le Cravache  
Pavillon 2 Garas  
Belle Epoque  
Tabaris

NETHERLANDS  
Rotterdam  
Parcotel  
Sky Way  
Hilton  
Hotel Atlanta

Amsterdam  
Memphis Hotel  
Hilton Hotel  
De Vrij Vlieg



## Oil, Gas Development

Senate Wants Power to Veto  
Any Energy Loans to Russia

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 (AP).—The Senate passed a bill today that would give Congress the power to veto any proposed U.S. government financing of energy development in the Soviet Union.

A series of votes, the Senate said, will be held on a bill that would give the administration the authority to extend Export-Import Bank's lending authority for four years at a 25% level.

An 87-5 vote, the bill was returned to conference with the House for the third time.

The Senate insisted, 81 to 9, its conferees seek House approval of a provision by Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, blocking any Export-Import Bank participation in oil and gas development in any Communist country unless Congress specifically approves the project.

A second vote, 81 to 9, approved an amendment by Sen. William Proxmire, D-Wis., that would subject the bank to the same budget process as other federal agencies.

And a third roll call, 87 to 2, reaffirmed that the bill must limit any new loans to the Soviet Union to a total of \$300 million.

That provision was agreed to earlier by House conferees.

Sen. Church said his amendment was aimed at two Siberian natural gas deals whose total cost has been estimated at up to \$12 billion.

"Both projects are planned in such a way that no appreciable risk will be assumed by any of the great multinational oil companies involved," Sen. Church said. "That risk would be borne by the U.S. taxpayer."

Sen. Church and Sen. Richard Schweiker, R-Pa., said that committing U.S. capital to energy development in the Soviet Union is contrary to the aims of President Ford's "Project Independence," designed to reduce U.S. reliance on foreign energies.

Sen. Hubert Humphrey, D-Minn., called it unwise for the United States to provide capital for development in the Soviet Union because this would free Soviet capital for building more weapons. This, in turn, would force the United States to respond with more weapons, thus escalating the arms race, he said.

Senators Adlai Stevenson 3d, D-Ill., and Bob Packwood, R-Ore., floor managers of the bill, said it was doubtful anything could be gained by having another conference with the House.

The Export-Import Bank was created to assure financing of U.S. exports. Its lending authority expired on Nov. 30 because of an impasse on how much control Congress should have over the bank's operations.

Conservatives Respond

Sen. Brock's speech repeated the speech he had given in a response to other conservative Republicans, to whom he circulated it in advance.

1. Brock also discussed his view with presidential aide Donald Rumsfeld, who has been a friend since Mr. Rumsfeld's election to the House of Representatives.

2. Brock said in his speech the United States needs a "national policy" that either "downs the price of oil, as the power of the oil-producing countries or mobilizes 'all available power' in the consumer countries to cut the use of oil."

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**AESTHETIC APPEAL**—Frank Double, admissions director of the University of Albuquerque, New Mexico, playing with the fire engine he bought because it appealed to him aesthetically. He bought it from a volunteer fire company for \$3,250.

## State Would Approve Sirhan Bid for Probe

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 17 (AP).—Los Angeles County District Attorney Joseph Busch says he expects the assassination of Sen. Robert Kennedy to continue to be questioned because "people find it so difficult to accept a senseless act by one individual."

Mr. Busch said yesterday that although the case against convicted assassin Sirhan Bishara Sirhan is "absolutely overwhelming," he would have no objection to a new court investigation if Sirhan requested it.

Godfrey Isaac, the attorney for Sirhan, said yesterday that he plans to file an appeal with the State Supreme Court, asking for reopening of the case, UPI reported.

Mr. Isaac said he would file a writ of error within the next few weeks and was hopeful that it would lead to a new trial for Sirhan, UPI said.

Yearlong Probe

Alfred Lowenstein, a former New York congressman, said in New York City Sunday that he had concluded after a yearlong investigation that Sirhan did not kill Sen. Kennedy.

Mr. Busch said that investiga-

Harvard Forger  
Denies Falsifying  
Research Data

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 17 (NYT).—Steven Rosenfeld, a senior who was forced to withdraw from Harvard College last week for fabricating letters of recommendation, has issued a statement denying that he also falsified results in a major biochemistry research project in which he was participating at the school.

Over the weekend, a team of Harvard biochemists led by Dr. David Dresler disclosed that after learning of the student's forgeries, they were preparing to withdraw the published results of the experiments, which had to do with the existence of an elusive "transfer factor" believed to transmit immune responses from one animal to another. Since April, the laboratory has been unable to reproduce the results it had initially achieved.

In his written statement yesterday, Mr. Rosenfeld, a straight-A student, admitted the letter forgeries. The letters were recommendations for medical school, for Phi Beta Kappa and for a scholarship.

He attributed his actions to "almost constant pressure on a controversial project, spending excessive time in the laboratory, and a demanding course load."

However, despite what he termed "irrational, highly regrettable and unquestionably wrong acts" concerning the letters, Mr. Rosenfeld maintained "there is absolutely no relation between these actions and the inability to reproduce our reported laboratory findings."

U.S. District Judge Thomas Griess barred confidential informants of the FBI from "attending, surveilling, listening to, watching or otherwise monitoring" the sessions.

The alliance told Judge Griess that FBI surveillance might discourage member attendance and might result in the keeping of lists that would jeopardize members if they later sought government jobs.

Judge Griess ruled that the proposed surveillance threatens a substantial impairment of the First Amendment rights of those attending the convention, with the government failing to show justification.

School Officials  
In Boston Defy  
Court on Busing

BOSTON, Dec. 17 (NYT).—The Boston School Committee yesterday defied a federal court order by refusing to approve a new school-desegregation busing plan for next fall.

Meeting only minutes before the plan was due in District Judge Arthur Garrity's court, the committee members denounced the current court-ordered busing as having brought "bloodshed" and "racial hatred" to the city and voted, 3 to 2, not to approve it.

Judge Garrity, on Oct. 31, had ordered the School Committee to draw up, submit and "approve" a plan by noon yesterday. He has a hearing scheduled on the case tomorrow.

The judge had indicated that he was specifically ordering the School Committee to "approve" the plan because he wanted them responsible for and committed to its implementation.

Four South Boston schools, which were closed because of racial violence, reopened quietly today, the AP reported.

Christmas Tree Falls

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 17 (AP).—Strong winds blew down Copenhagen's 75-foot Christmas tree last night. No one was hurt when the giant spruce fell in the Town Hall Plaza.

## State Would Approve Sirhan Bid for Probe

after his victory in the California Democratic presidential primary.

Mr. Lowenstein and Paul Schrade, a former Los Angeles area United Auto Workers official who was wounded during the assassination, called for a reopening of the case.

Claim of 10 Bullets

They contended that 10 bullets were fired when Sirhan's gun held only eight, that there is an apparent ballistic difference in the bullet found in Sen. Kennedy's neck and the bullet in William Weissel's stomach and that the senator was shot from point-blank range while witnesses placed Sirhan from two to 10 feet away.

Mr. Weissel, a television newsman, was one of five persons wounded in the shooting.

Mr. Busch said that "only eight bullets were fired" and that they all came from Sirhan's gun. He said a number "of eyewitnesses at close range" saw Sirhan shoot Robert F. Kennedy and did not see anyone else fire a gun in the pantry of the Ambassador Hotel.

He said it was "a discrepancy among witnesses" that Sirhan was seen by some as not close enough to Sen. Kennedy to inflict the wounds as described by the medical examiner. "We have witnesses who placed Sirhan that close," he said.

Humphrey Not Candidate

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 17 (AP).—Sen. Hubert Humphrey said during the weekend that he will not be a candidate for the 1978 Democratic presidential nomination. However, Mr. Humphrey said that he was "not closing the door" on being drafted.

Shipowners Protest

LONDON, Dec. 17 (UPI).—European and Japanese shipowners today attacked as "protectionism" the law restricting the amount of U.S. oil imports that

## Handling A-Arms While High

## Ex-GI Reports Pot Use at Missile Base

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 17 (AP).—An Army code and cipher specialist, now off active duty, says that he and others at a nuclear missile base in West Germany smoked hashish frequently and were sometimes under its influence when they worked with nuclear weapons.

Donald Meyer, 25, said that he was honorably discharged with the rank of corporal on Dec. 15, 1973, and is still in the Army Reserve.

In an interview with the Milwaukee Journal, he estimated that 95 per cent of the 225 missilemen of the 74th Artillery Detachment used hashish in the 28 months he was there.

Mr. Meyer, now a college student, said that he and others could still do their jobs while they were under the influence of hashish, a close relative of marijuana.

Rain a Good Thing

"You get to know what you can handle," he told the newspaper. "Too much hash and you would ruin a good thing."

Mr. Meyer said that he smoked hashish two or three times every four hours almost every day. He said that he was under the influence of the drug sometimes when he worked with secret material. He also said that soldiers of his detachment sometimes were high when they worked with nuclear weapons.

The detachment was stationed in Gumburg, about 125 miles from the Czechoslovak border.

Mr. Meyer said that he chose to talk in order to demonstrate that a serious problem existed in his unit.

"If the Army would increase morale of its troops, they probably would not have to resort to hashish," he said.

The Soviet Union, he told the Journal, had a similar missile installation on the Czech side of the border.

"We often wondered if they got loaded with hash, too," he said. "Their missile troops must have been as bored as ours."

Last April, Defense Department health officials in Washington said that an Army study in Germany found that 8 per cent of the men surveyed said they used hashish daily and 53 per cent said that they had tried it at least once. The survey was based on interviews with a small sample of the 185,000 Army men then stationed in West Germany.

In January, 1974, congressional testimony was released showing that a total of 3,647 persons with access to nuclear weapons were removed from their jobs within a single year because of drug abuse, mental illness, alcoholism

or discipline problems. Drug abuse accounted for about 20 per cent of the removals, which occurred in 1972 and 1973.

GI Found Guilty

BERLIN, Dec. 17 (UPI).—A military court today declared

Pvt. Robert Nuchow, 19, an alleged leader of a GI strike three weeks ago, guilty of a separate charge of refusing to cut his hair and sideburns to regulation length.

The special court scheduled sentencing for later this week.

Anti-Busing Clause Dropped  
From School Aid Bill in U.S.

By Richard L. Lyons

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 (NYT).—Congress finally resolved yesterday its four-month battle over school desegregation when the House followed the Senate's lead and nullified an anti-busing amendment in an education money bill, sending the measure to President Ford.

The anti-busing clause—which did not specifically mention busing—had been put into the \$8.6-billion appropriations bill by the House two months ago, but was deleted Saturday by the Senate after a filibuster was narrowly defeated.

Introduced by Rep. Marjorie Holt, R-Md., the amendment was viewed by its opponents as a means of subverting the terms of the 1964 Civil Rights Act, which gave the Department of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW) the authority to enforce school desegregation.

HEW has chosen to exercise this power by cutting off federal school funds, such as those contained in yesterday's bill, from those districts that it held to be not complying with the terms of the act.

The Holt amendment would have barred the department from demanding that schools receiving such funds classify students and teachers on the basis of race.

Officials of the department said the effect of the amendment would have been to block action by the department to withhold funds, and that the department thus could not have enforced the civil rights laws banning discrimination.

The Senate gave final approval yesterday to a bill that would require 90 per cent of all U.S. oil imports to be transported in American-built and operated tankers by 1977. The vote, sending the legislation to the White House, was 44 to 40.

Shipowners Protest

LONDON, Dec. 17 (UPI).—European and Japanese shipowners today attacked as "protectionism" the law restricting the amount of U.S. oil imports that

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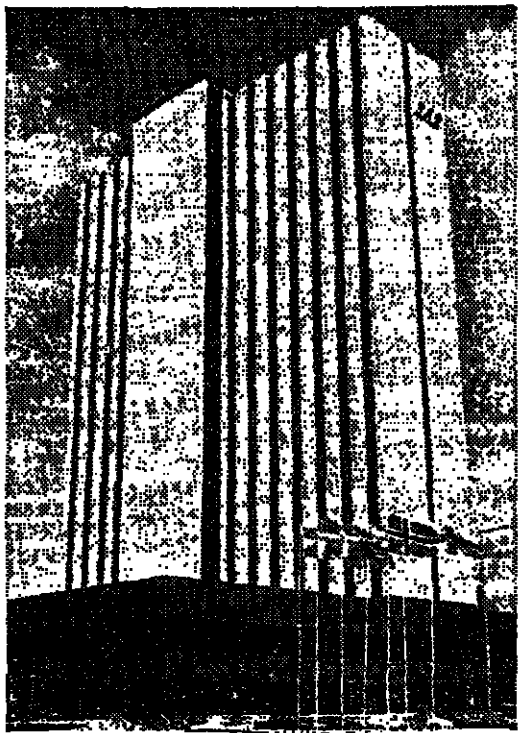
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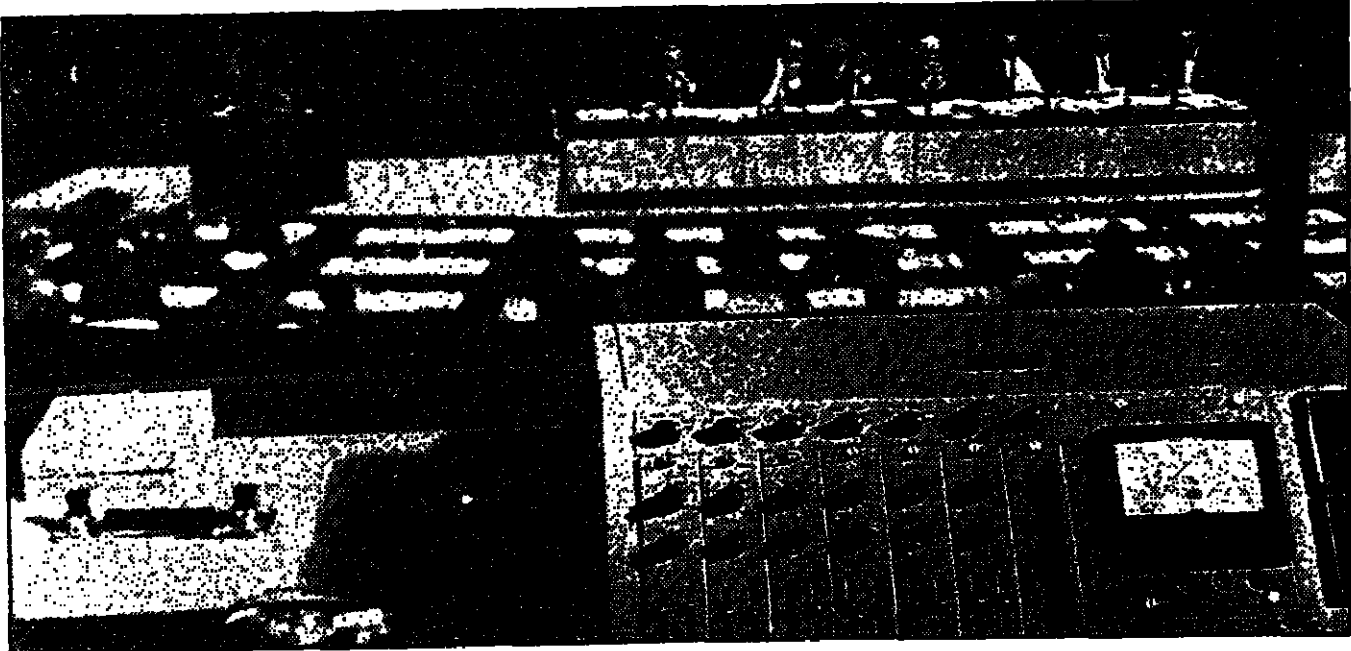
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### Learning About Government

## 12 New Members of House Get Cram Course at Harvard

By Robert Reinhold

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 17 (NYT).—Bringing youthful optimism and sincerity, a freshman class arrived at Harvard last week for "orientation," but there was not a student among its members.

The class consisted of a dozen newly elected members of the House of Representatives, brought here to spend a week "learning in the halls of Ivy before treading the halls of power in Washington."

Working on the Jacksonian theory that any concerned citizen can learn the ropes of government, Harvard invited the 12 new "congresspersons," one a woman, to an all-expenses-paid cram course on the complex issues they will soon face in Washington and the House's Byzantine internal procedures.

The 12 unanimously welcomed this opportunity to get a head start on learning about the workings of Congress, which provides no regular briefings for new members. "The less knowledge there is, the more authority those who have it can wield," observed James Florio, 37, a congressman-elect from Camden, N.J., who is a lawyer.

"Like Civics Class" said Larry Pressler, 32, a Republican from South Dakota who unseated an incumbent Democrat in November. "I have always abhorred the congressman who issues press releases and never does anything. I am really learning how to get bills passed there—it's almost like civics class."

The 12 exchanged ideas with some of the leading intellectuals of Cambridge. They discussed inflation with the economist Otto Eckstein, Robert Solow and John Kenneth Galbraith, Asian policy with Prof. John Fairbank and Prof. Edwin Reischauer, campaign financing with the presidential expert Richard Neustadt, and tax reform with Prof. Stanley Surrey, a former assistant Treasury secretary.

The eight Democrats and four Republicans in the group mirror their class of 92 newcomers—average age 35, modestly dressed, somewhat more liberal than their predecessors, and determined to make Congress more open and accountable to the public. Few

claim much political experience. There is a public relations man, an undertaker, a judge, an electronics engineer, three businessmen, a mayor, and a scholar with a PhD from Oxford. Only four are lawyers.

### An Experiment

The idea behind this "experiment in political education" is to "find ways academic resources can be used to help elected officials perform their jobs more competently," said Jonathan Moore, a former government official who heads the Institute of Politics, which is conducting the program. The institute, dedicated to increasing cooperation between the academic and political worlds, is part of the John F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard.

The bipartisan program is co-directed by Mark Tushman, an aide to Rep. Charles Vanik, D-Ohio, and David Stockton, the executive director of the House Republican Caucus.

The Democrats in the class of 12, in addition to Mr. Florio, are Les AuCoin, 32, a former public relations man who is the first Democrat from Oregon's First District; Harold Ford, 39, a black representative from Tennessee and an undertaker; Carroll Hubbard, 37, a Kentucky lawyer who defeated a long-term incumbent; Martha Keys, 43, a housewife and Kansas coordinator for Sen. George McGovern's campaign for president in 1972; Robert Krueger, 39, of Texas, a former dean at Duke University; Norman Mineta, 41, the Japanese-American mayor of San Jose, Calif.; and James Santini, 37, a District Court judge from Las Vegas.

The Republicans, in addition to Mr. Pressler, who is a lawyer, are David Emery, an engineer from Maine who, at 26, will be the youngest Republican in the House; Robert Kasten Jr., 32, a Wisconsin businessman and state senator, and Gary Myers, 36, a steel executive from Pennsylvania.

Whatever their ideological differences, the 12 agreed on the matter of congressional reform. The recent reform undercutting the seniority system and diluting the power of the House Ways and Means Committee did not go far enough, they said.

### Obituaries

## Edward Pierce, 100, Founded Largest U.S. Brokerage Firm

NEW YORK, Dec. 17 (NYT).—Edward Allen Pierce, 100, the last living original member of the nation's largest brokerage house, Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith, Inc., died in his Manhattan home yesterday.

One of the earliest and most prominent supporters of strong federal regulation of stockbrokers, at the age of 27 in 1901 he gave up what was then the handsome salary of \$100 a week, as manager of a lumber business, to become a \$20-a-week clerk on Wall Street.

By good fortune, he picked A. A. Housman & Co., one of the most prestigious firms in Wall Street, remembered even today as the firm where J. P. Morgan, the financier, kept an account.

### Managing Partner

By the time he was 41 he was managing partner of the company. By 1927, as a tribute to his stature in the industry, the firm's name was changed to E. A. Pierce & Co. It merged with Merrill Lynch & Co. in 1940 to become the largest in the nation.

Under his guidance the firm that bore his name became the first to establish a stock ticker service from one coast to the

other. Soon after World War II he convinced WRUL, the short-wave station, to send stock quotations to Europe and Latin America.

Active in philanthropic work, he once joined with Jacqueline Cochran, the flier, and Rosalind Russell, the actress, in a nationwide fund-raising drive for the Arthritis and Rheumatism Foundation.

His name was associated with dozens of important ventures of the times and he was often mentioned as a candidate for government posts, including chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, the industry's regulatory body.

He is survived by his wife, Luella, 102.

### Costas Varnalis

ATHENS, Dec. 17 (UPI).—Costas Varnalis, 90, a poet and a holder of the Lenin Peace Prize, died yesterday in an Athens hospital.

Born in 1884 in Burgas, Bulgaria, Mr. Varnalis studied in Athens and Paris and worked as a teacher until 1925 when he devoted himself to full-time writing.

### BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

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Of special interest: Tax saving proposals for International property purchase and for those with US Capital Transfer (QRT) tax difficulties.

Overseas developers offering free property in return for Loans. Suitable for those with approx. \$20,000 or more.

Outlets for Lenders in all currencies who require high interest. Fringe benefits and good security. Some suggestions for the discreet use of confidential linked-in currency situations.



CELLMATES—Fifteen-month-old Darrell Law listens to his mother read to him in bed at the Delaware State Prison in Pikes Corner. Mrs. Law is serving time for embezzling from a bank and was allowed to have the baby stay when relatives could not care for him.

## New Drug for Cancer Is First Effective Against Sarcomas

By Stuart Auerbach

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 (UPI).

A new anti-cancer drug has given doctors their first chemical tool against bone and muscle cancers, which up to now have resisted drug treatments, a National Cancer Institute official reported yesterday.

The drug, adriamycin, "is the first drug that shows meaningful and significant activity against soft tissue and bone sarcomas

(cancers of muscles and bone), said Dr. Stephen Carter, assistant director for cancer therapy evaluation at the NCI's Division of Cancer Treatment.

"No other drugs do as well with sarcomas," Dr. Carter said.

He made his remarks at the opening of a two-day NCI seminar on adriamycin, which has been approved by the Food & Drug Administration and will be available to practicing doctors throughout America.

Dr. Carter cautioned that the drug is not "a breakthrough. Nor has it cured cases of bone and muscle cancer. But it has given scientists hope of more successful treatments by causing tumors to shrink at least by half for at least a month.

### Risk of Heart Problems

Only 550 milligrams of the drug—about six months' worth—has been taken by a patient. If a patient takes more than that amount he runs the risk of severe heart problems which can cause death.

The drug, a type of antibiotic developed by the Italian pharmaceutical firm Farmitalia, has been under study by cancer scientists around the world the last four years.

Adriamycin has proved to be one of the most active anti-cancer drugs available. It has been shown to be useful in treating a wide variety of cancers—including advanced breast cancer, soft tissue and bone sarcomas, cancer, solid tumors in children, bladder cancers and cancers of the lymphatic system, Dr. Carter said.

But at the present time greatest usefulness may be the treatment of bone and muscle cancers, which have never before responded to drug treatments. The only available treatments now are surgery and radiation and they are often unsuccessful.

### Successes Reported

Reporting on tests conducted a wide variety of cancer centers in the United States, Dr. Roy Blum of the Harvard Medical School said 27 per cent of patients suffering from all types of sarcomas responded to adriamycin. Patients with cancer in soft tissue such as muscle, did somewhat better: Almost a third of them responded to the drug.

It is "one of the most powerful single agents against metastatic (spread) breast cancer," Dr. Blum reported, with a 37-per-cent of regression. It is now being used with other drugs on the most serious breast cancer. Adriamycin is the most expensive anti-cancer drug available, costing about \$20 for a 10-mg vial. Dr. Carter estimated it will cost \$2,000 for a complete six-month course of treatment for the full 550 milligrams that a patient can take.

"It's going to make a significant impact on the cost of chemotherapy (drug treatment) for advanced cancer patients," Dr. Carter.

### U.S. Airline's Pilots Get 20% Pay Rise

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 (UPI).

United Air Lines and the Line Pilots Association 1 will boost wages of the airline pilots by 20 per cent during next 21 months, the union said. A spokesman for the pilots must be ratified by the union's Master Executive Council, or 5,400 pilots.

The increases are similar those agreed to by Delta Air Lines earlier this year. Under the Delta agreement, senior pilots will receive \$81,200 a year after Feb. 1976.

### DEATH NOTICES

It is with deep regret that we have to announce the passing away of the famous film director ANATOLE LITVAK, 72, on Dec. 15th, at the American Hospital in Paris. Cremation will take place on Fri., Dec. 20th, at 11 o'clock, at the Crematorium (Père Lachaise). He leaves a widow, Sophie LITVAK.

STEPHAN FRIEDMAN, journalist, conference interpreter, professor at U.S.T. of Paris, 24 Ave. Desolée-Brasler, 18, died Dec. 18th, 1974, aged 70 years. The ceremony will take place at the Crematorium Père Lachaise, at 2:30 p.m., Fri. Dec. 20th. The burial (close family only) is the same day at Cimetière d'Asnières (Oise). This will be the only official notification.



## Psychiatrists Praised Prisoner

## Life Sentence Given Leftist Is a Cause Célèbre in France

By Jonathan C. Randal

PARIS, Dec. 17 (UPI).—Some of France's most respected intellectuals have rallied to the cause of a 30-year-old leftist who was sentenced to life imprisonment for a double murder he claims he did not commit. Their petition requests reconsideration of the verdict.

At stake in the case of Pierre Goldman, who appealed the verdict over the weekend, is less the question of his guilt in the killing of a pharmacist and her assistant in December, 1963, than the whole concept of redemption.

For while Goldman admitted having committed three armed robberies, he has, since his imprisonment in 1970, undergone a remarkable change of heart.

What moved the appeal's signers—from playwright Eugene Ionesco, novelist Françoise Sagan, actors Yves Montand and wife Simone Signoret to former Premier Pierre Mendès-France and Marxist philosopher Régis Debray—was Goldman's transformation, Goldman, son of a Jewish con-

spirator active in the anti-Nazi Resistance in World War II, told the court that his holdups, which netted \$6,500, "were of a suicidal character."

Active in Communist, then far-left politics in the early and mid-sixties, Goldman traveled extensively in Cuba and Latin America among revolutionary circles. He returned to Paris in May, 1968, when a worker-student upheaval undermined the authority of President de Gaulle.

But while in prison, Goldman won two undergraduate degrees, in Spanish and philosophy. He is now preparing doctoral theses on philosopher Jean-Paul Sartre and on Latin American problems.

Above and beyond admiring such intellectual prowess, which is always esteemed in France, left-right and center have rallied behind Goldman because of the praise heaped on him by psychiatrists and the director of Fresnes Prison, who noted the defendant's help in putting down a jail riot last summer.

## Limits of Testimony

Typical of the apologetic backing for Goldman was the comment in the right-wing newspaper, *L'Aurore*. The newspaper wondered if the verdict had not marked the limits of psychiatric testimony in criminal cases, for doctors had noted Goldman's progress in the brink of schizophrenia to his present ability to cope with society.

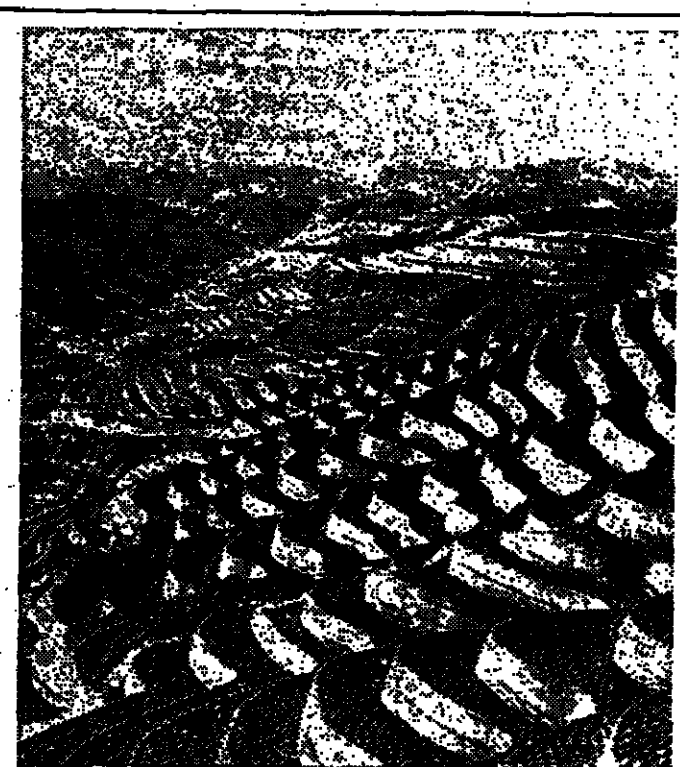
"One must consider henceforth whether (psychiatric) testimony is listened to only when it helps the prosecution and must be rejected when favoring the defendant," the newspaper said.

The verdict handed down just after midnight Saturday touched off a storm of protest as lawyers and older bystanders joined Goldman's young, leftist friends in hooting at judge and jury.

Shouts of "assassins" and "racists" were heard as the leftists gave the stiff-armed Nazi salute in derision and fought for nearly a half-hour with the police, who finally managed to restore order.

Although Goldman had helped to conduct his own defense—and tried to show that his prosecution's case was based largely on an informer's testimony—his own bitter remark summed up the verdict better than the judge's formal statement.

"The absurdity of this sentence," he said, "is in perfect keeping with my fundamental aptitude to be accused."



NEW TERRACES—The Chinese have for centuries terraced hillsides for crops to prevent erosion from drought and flooding and to secure stable yields. The work is continuing, as newly developed farmland in the northwestern province of Shensi demonstrates.

## High-Altitude Jet Pollution Tested by NASA and Airlines

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 (AP).—Hoping to determine if jet planes pollute the upper atmosphere—as ecologists insist—the National Aeronautics and Space Administration is equipping four commercial airliners with sensors to measure pollution.

The five-year program began this week when a United Air Lines Boeing 747 carried the detectors for the first time. It will take readings during normal commercial flights over the continental United States and between the West Coast and Hawaii.

Within months, 747 jets of three other airlines will operate the sensors: Pan American over its international air lanes, Qantas of Australia in the Southern Hemisphere and the Scandinavian Airlines System over the north polar route.

The \$5-million project is called GASP, for Global Air Sampling Program. The goal is to determine how jet exhausts and other pollution sources affect the atmosphere at altitudes above 20,000 feet.

Porter Perkins, GASP project manager, said that the results may show whether the level of the ozone, which shields the earth from harmful ultraviolet solar

radiation, is changing, whether jet vapor trails contribute to cloud cover and how much of the dust comes from aircraft.

When the planes climb to an altitude of 20,000 feet, the air sampling equipment turns on automatically and does not interfere with regular aircraft operations. A tube protruding six inches beneath the first class cabin takes in air for analysis by the instruments aboard the aircraft. The system measures dust particles, carbon monoxide, ozone, water vapor, carbon dioxide and oxides of nitrogen. The Boeing 747's modern navigational gear permits this data to be coordinated with aircraft location, altitude, temperature and speed at the time of measurements.

The ozone layer of the upper atmosphere absorbs the greater part of ultraviolet rays from the sun. In mild doses, this radiation causes sunburn; in larger doses, some fear it could cause skin cancer. If the full force were expended at the earth's surface, it could be fatal to all life.

One of the arguments used in defeating the U.S. supersonic transport program three years ago was that the plane's emissions might somehow damage the ozone.

## The 43 Soviet Years of a U.S.-Born Farm Expert

## Pensioner in Russia With Negro Nationality

By Robert C. Ioth  
MOSCOW, Dec. 17—George Winokski Tynes has to be one of the Soviet Union's more unusual citizens.

He was born in Roanoke, Va., but has lived and worked here for 43 years. More unusual is that he is the son of a black preacher father and Dakota Indian mother. As a Russian official said with some understatement:

"It is not very usual to find a black on our collective farms." Mr. Tynes, now 68, prefers the word "Negro," which is the description of his "nationality" on his internal Soviet passport. He came here in 1931, at the age of 25, on a two-year contract as an agriculture specialist and was put to work in the middle-Asian republic of Uzbekistan where, he recalled last week, he seemed to fit in.

"Down there, they thought I was a Uzbek," he chuckled. "A little bigger and a little darker than most, but they tried to talk Uzbek to me."

## Mixed All Up

"I used to get mixed all up," he laughed again at the recollection. "Then, there was Georgian and Ukrainian and Russian," he said in recalling his movements. "I'm still learning Russian, but I speak all right now."

Mr. Tynes has three children by his Ukrainian-Russian wife, and three grandchildren and a pension from the Leningrad Collective Fishery near Moscow, where he was chief of the large duck-breeding operation.

It was not ideology but "just a job" that brought him here in 1931, he said, "and maybe some interest in seeing the country I'd read some books about."

"That time there was the Depression in America, yes?" he continued in a curious mixture of Russian construction and black Southern patois. "Last to find work, first to be fired, that's what American Negroes say."

He had graduated that year from Wilberforce University, in Ohio, where he starred in several sports, particularly football. With his degree in vocational agriculture education, he was certified "to teach in colored schools" in Baltimore, according to a certificate he retains. But there was no work.

## The Young Ladies

An American named John Golden persuaded him and about 10 others to come to the Soviet Union. Most of the rest returned after the two-year contract ended. Golden died in Tashkent, "and I was, you know, this way and that way," about renewing, he added with a flip-flop of

his huge hands. "And then, there were the young ladies," he smiled.

He signed up again and in 1936 met his wife-to-be, who was a bookkeeper on the collective farm at which he was working. They married and he went back to America for his first visit.

He returned here, according to an article by his eldest son, Slava, a Novosil journalist, because "he was carried away with the general enthusiasm and shared the people's convictions in the triumph of Socialism."

In the highly polemic article two years ago, Slava also wrote that his father wanted to "make known the truth about the most just social system in the world to the millions of his colored brothers and sisters suffering under the yoke of discrimination and rightlessness."

George Tynes tells it more simply. "I liked the work and the people and the way they treated me. I like the system very much. I feel I've been free, that there are no bars because of color on me or my children."

So in 1939 he became a citizen. He was drafted into the army (but spent the war on a farm) and reared two sons and a daughter.

Slava, now 35, was graduated from the prestigious Moscow State University, Enigma 34, graduated from a teachers' college, taught for a few years in Ghana and now also works for Novosil.

The youngest son, Ruben, 24, is a bus driver. "He's like some are in America, a little lazy," sighed George with a paternal smile. "After he gets a little something in the head, he'll be all right."

## No Discrimination

"But my kids don't understand what race prejudice is," he said. "I've found no discrimination here. The government's against it."

A correspondent, aware of periodic complaints by black African students here, began to say "But sometimes human nature..."

"Oh, human nature, yes, but not government policy," Mr. Tynes replied. "You might find some people..." he trailed off, then said: "But everyone has been very, very nice to me."

Initially, Mr. Tynes had privileges, such as access to stores open only to foreigners, but he does not now, and "I don't ask for anything special any more."

He has a Moskvitch car and an apartment in a Moscow suburb with 40 square meters of space (about 400 square feet), which is large by Soviet standards. His collective farm is fairly well-to-do, this year realizing an income of a million rubles (\$1.34 million), and Mr. Tynes has "several medals for exemplary

**FLEURS FRAÎCHES**  
**WORTH**  
PARIS

## They know where you're going Bertha

Confronted by the unpredictable fury and erratic courses of hurricanes, men, with the chauvinism of which they are so generally accused, naturally gave them women's names. The habit sticks though hurricanes are no longer so unpredictable.

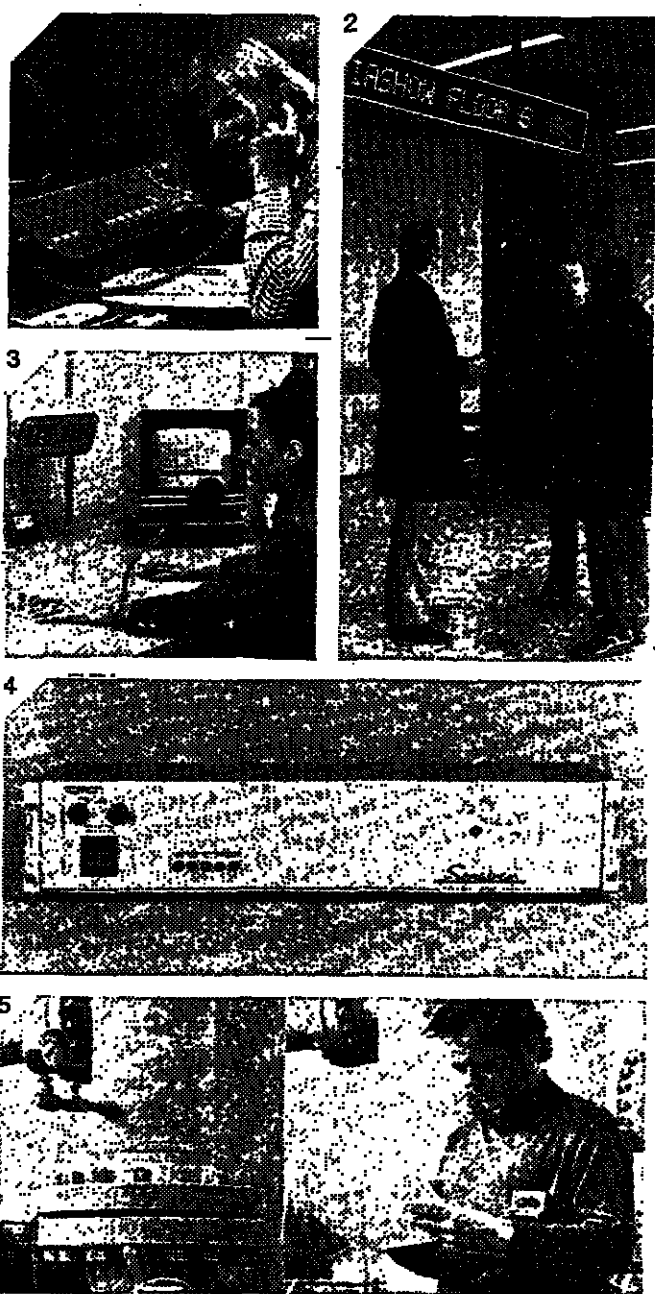
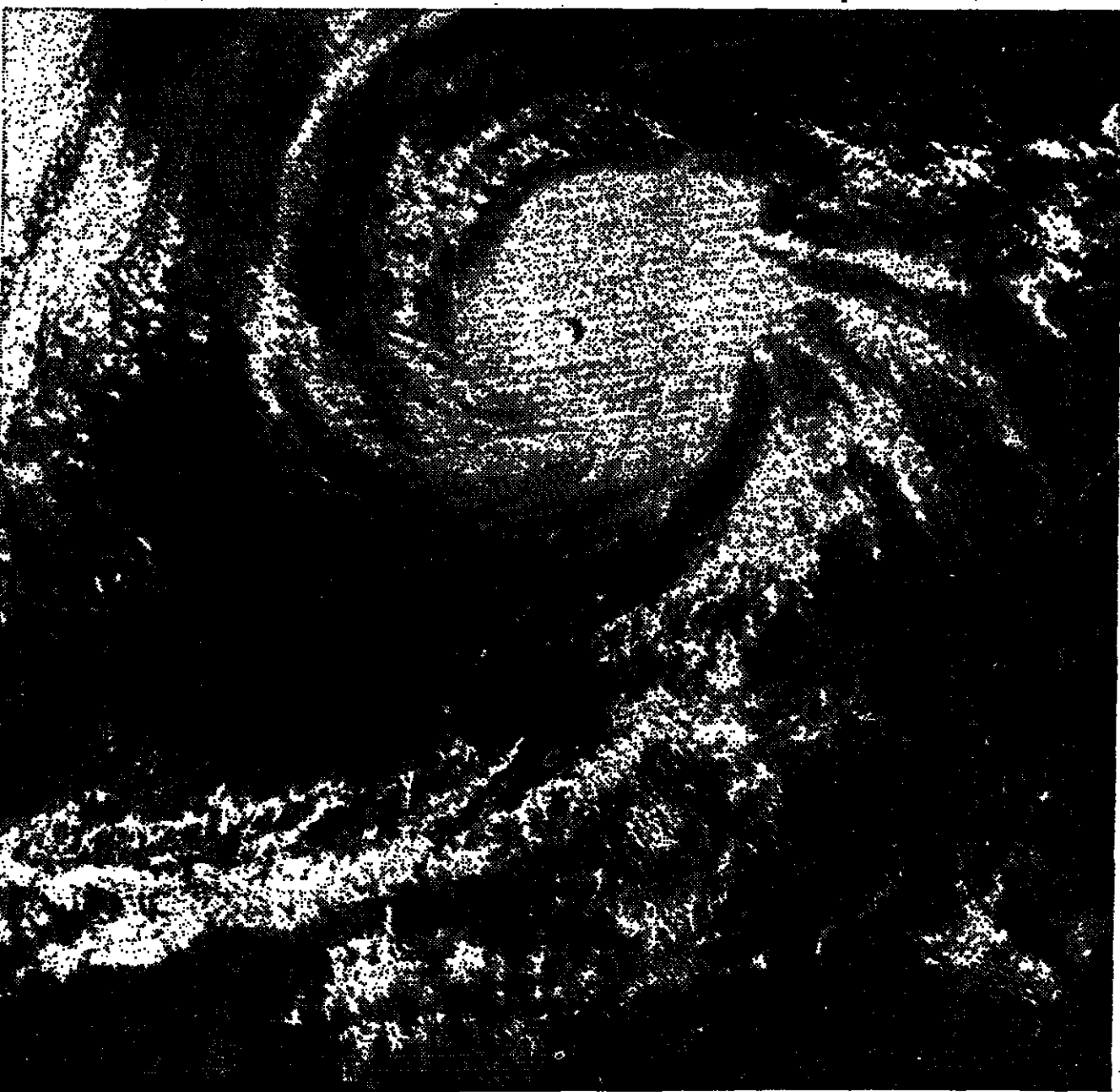
They zig-zag across the low latitudes as erratically as ever; the change is in the amount of data on the meteorological events

that drive them - and other, less spectacular, kinds of weather - which is now continuously collected and rapidly processed.

By far the largest and most sophisticated centre for such processing is that at Kansas City, where data from weather ships, satellites and ground stations are collected automatically by a huge Philips message-switching installation, with five separate

processors, handling a total of 485 telegraph circuits. Every hour it interrogates thousands of measuring stations - that takes two minutes.

This vast amount of data is processed, and the resulting detailed forecasts are distributed to several hundreds of thousands of destinations. That takes twenty minutes.



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12-9

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## Martinique

At their weekend meeting, the Presidents of the United States and France apparently reached a broad and useful measure of agreement on how to cope with the huge price increases dictated by the oil cartel a year ago. And in the process, they also seem to have given a new and more constructive cast to Franco-American relations. Only last February at the Washington Energy Conference, American efforts to coordinate Atlantic energy policy had been received by France in a negative spirit of Gaullist resentment. At Martinique, however, the leaders of both countries acted on the realization that Atlantic tension is an indignity inconsistent with their deep economic needs. There was evident a willingness to find an effective compromise solution of the principal tactical question before them—how to go about preparing consumers for the long and difficult negotiations with the oil producers that are now required.

The upshot was agreement on a preparatory procedure combining incorporating (1) the nonprovocative format favored by the French, who rely heavily on imported oil and are fearful of the West's doing anything that the oil producers might take as confrontation, and (2) the measured pace favored by the United States, which hesitates to go into a conference with the oil producers until the consumers have organized themselves as best they can. If the consumers agree to this procedure—and the French believe they will—then the year 1975 will see a series of conferences that may well determine not only whether the nations on either side of the Atlantic continue as a community but whether the industrialized nations as individual states rise or fall.

Considering these stakes, it is no surprise that there has been such difficulty on the Western side figuring out how to respond to the oil price increases. For the United States the problem has been compounded by the

evident desire not just to cope with the oil shock but to provide a degree of Western leadership consistent with the requirements of alliance cohesion at a moment of very great disarray. As for the French, even after Martinique they have not entirely abandoned their apprehension that cooperation with the United States means putting too much of their future in American hands. Some Frenchmen profess to fear, for instance, that Washington is less interested in lowering oil prices than it is in becoming independent in energy—behind a shield of high prices—and then dominating an impoverished Europe. But such French apprehensions seem to have been subordinated, for now anyway, to a wider vision of Western cooperation. A case can be made that the preparatory steps which the United States had already taken with other Europeans since the conference last February had left the French little choice but to come aboard now. It surely is better to stress, however, that the French—with the reservations required by the continuing internal political imperatives of Gaullism—are aboard.

Symbolic—and satisfyingly so—of the new Franco-American desire to remove the spectacle and distraction of alliance bickering was the agreement by Mr. Ford and Mr. Giscard d'Estaing on French compensation of \$100 million for U.S. military bases closed by France when France departed the integrated military organization of NATO a decade ago and forced the evacuation of American NATO forces deployed in France. This is an issue which could have been resolved at any moment the two countries chose. That they have chosen this particular moment says a great deal about the spirit in which they and perhaps the oil producers will be entering the conference—and addressing their differences—on the infinitely more urgent problem of oil.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Support for Portugal

The United States has finally abandoned its shortsighted wait-and-see policy toward Portugal and launched a modest economic aid program aimed at helping the effort to build "a free and democratic society" in that country after 40 years of dictatorship. This represents a turnaround by Secretary of State Kissinger, who had marked time on the aid issue presumably because the Portuguese Communist party had demonstrated its strength since its return to legality and because its leader is a minister in the present government.

Washington's aloofness was unquestionably helping to advance the very condition that worried Mr. Kissinger. Many Portuguese were getting the idea that the United States had written off their country as one certain to go Communist. Democratic forces of the center—the New Democrats, the Democratic Social Center, Christian Democrats and some Social Democrats—felt abandoned. The Communists, fortified by strong positions in the unions, universities, press and public

service, were exploiting a "wave-of-the-future" psychology.

Portugal's Communists were well equipped to take maximum advantage of the vacuum left by the collapse of the dictatorship last April. They had maintained an underground organization superior to those of the democratic parties and they could count on lavish aid from the Soviet Union, which they had slavishly supported even on the invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968.

Despite their strong position and the support they get from some quarters in the powerful Armed Forces Movement, however, the Communists and their allies fear free elections and are urging delay of those for a constituent assembly, scheduled for next March. Though the Communists will remain an important force, there was never any reason to write off the strength of the democrats or the possibilities of a lasting democracy in Portugal. It is a relief that Mr. Kissinger has now apparently recognized that fact.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Capping Chemical War

Searing memories of trench warfare and bayonet charges through fields of choking mustard gas floated over the hearings of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Not France in World War I but Vietnam many wars later inspired Senate action that is expected to lead to ratification of the 1925 Geneva protocol outlawing chemical and biological warfare. It is a tribute to Sen. William Fulbright, winding up his distinguished career as chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, that a compromise has been worked out so that the United States can at last sign this agreement.

In the Vietnam war years, the government had expressed willingness to ratify the ban but with the understanding that defoliants and riot control gases were exempted. This was a stumbling block since the chemical warfare in Vietnam was considered "lethal" and thus in violation of the Geneva protocol. Now the administration is giving assurances to the Senate that, as a matter of national policy, President Ford is prepared to renounce first the use of herbicides and riot-control agents except in specified defensive

ways, such as where civilians are used to screen attacks and in rescue missions.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee also unblocked and approved a companion treaty, the biological warfare convention, that would formally renounce germ warfare. This leaves another modern means of warfare—environmental—still to be renounced by treaty. Last summer the United States and the Soviet Union issued a joint statement calling for effective measures to overcome environmental modification—such as the Air Force's "rainmaking" along the Ho Chi Minh Trail—for military purposes.

In the larger realm of intercontinental missiles and nuclear arms control, putting the chemical and biological germ back in the bottle may seem insignificant. But these steps against debilitating forms of warfare—which inevitably spill over the theaters of conflict and endanger civilian populations—can serve as a signal of national intent on larger matters of disarmament and a true "cap" on the terrible weaponry of civilized nations.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

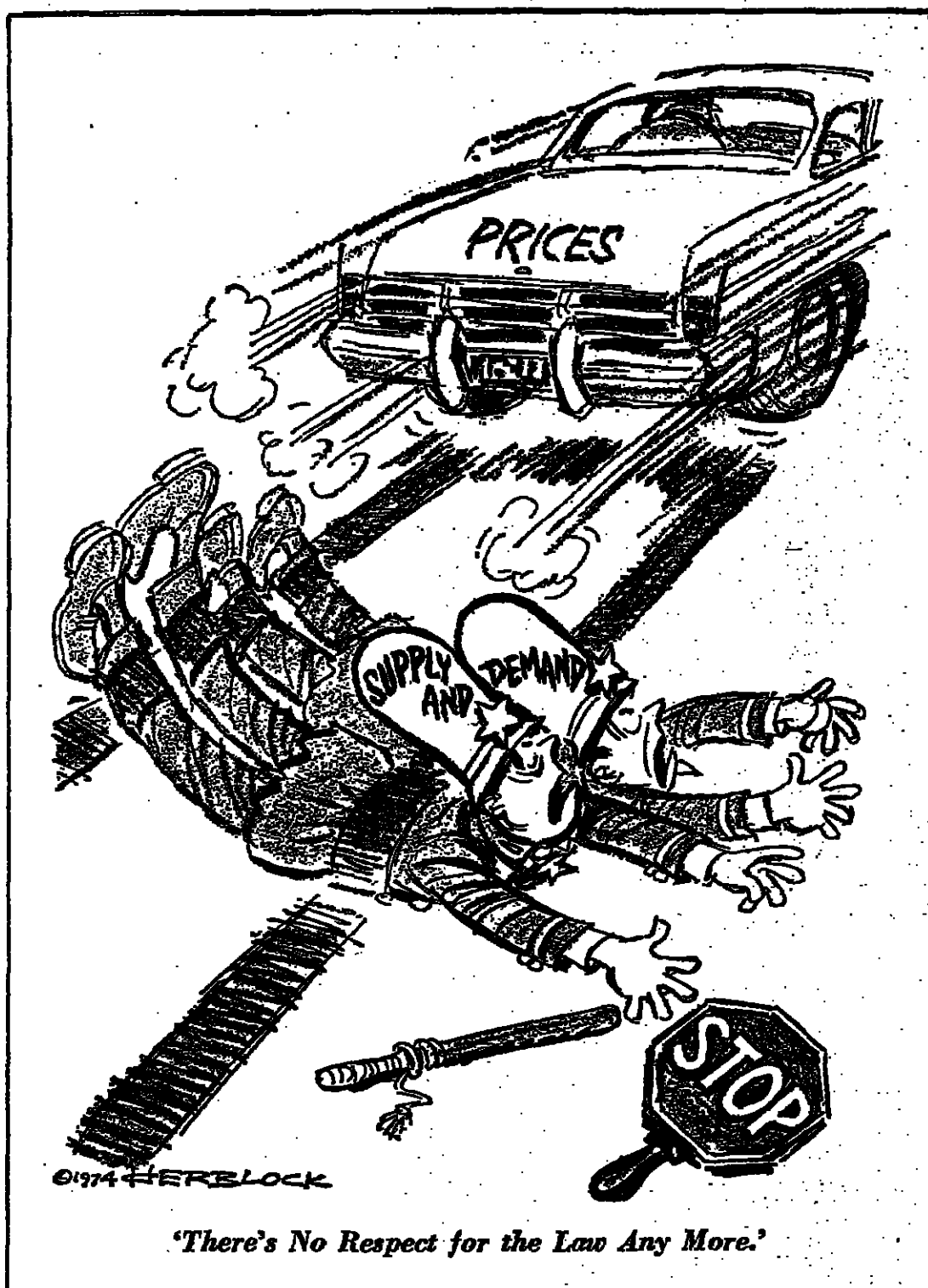
December 18, 1899

NEW YORK—Abraham Lincoln popularized the phrase: "Never swap horses while crossing a stream." Now that Lord Roberts has been appointed commander in chief of the British forces in South Africa, and Lord Kitchener his chief of staff, it would seem that England has done precisely that. But for what purpose? Wouldn't it be better for England to end the war now and come to some kind of understanding for an arrangement with the Boers? The whole world would praise such an action on Britain's part.

### Fifty Years Ago

December 18, 1924

NEW YORK—Thousands of people from all ranks of society, from the laborer in overalls on the way to his work, to banking and industrial leaders, stood silently outside the Grand Central Station this morning when the body of Samuel Gompers arrived from the West. For more than 50 years he was the friend of organized labor in America, the friend of the working man and honest mediator between employer and employee. His great qualities will be missed.



'There's No Respect for the Law Any More.'

## The Real French Connection

By C.L. Sulzberger

PARIS.—Moscow has followed up its increasing détente with Paris by opening here a rather boring exposition called "France and the U.S.R.—The Great Moments of a Tradition." This displays some socialist realist paintings, some ceramics with hortatory slogans and pre-Communist mementos including French paintings from Russian museums.

It is not a fascinating show for Parisians who are accustomed to the finest exhibits in the world, yet it has drawn considerable crowds of curiosity seekers and the politically committed. Isn't it time for the United States to prepare and present its own panorama of the long Franco-American alliance?

An odd facet of two centuries-old friendship is that the French and Americans have often admired but rarely understood each other. We gave more credit from the start to Lafayette in our national legend than to the commanders of significant French forces aiding Washington—Rochambeau, De Grasse and d'Estaing. And the most important of the early French Americanophiles, King Louis XVI, is famous in the United States only for losing his head.

### Where's 'Hawkeye'?

Benjamin Franklin, precursor of the USA, solemnly assumed a Federalist journalist that all Philadelphia workmen read "a few good words of philosophy or politics for an hour after dinner," which made Madame de Staël toy with the idea of moving her famous salon to that city. When Jules Verne and his brother visited New York State after the American Civil War they imagined it peopled with feathered natives and they addressed each other as "Hawkeye" and "Chingachgook."

Only in great wars, during the last two of which they fought as allies, did the two nations take each other seriously. France was the "arsenal of democracy" for the first world conflict when U.S. forces used French aircraft, artillery and trucks. The situation was reversed in the second conflict. No one was then concerned about the national label of a weapon's origin so long as it worked well.

The two political systems have never really been quite the same. Nevertheless, Lafayette sent the key of the Bastille to George Washington in 1790 and it now hangs in Mount Vernon. With it, the French marquis gave his personal courier, Tom Paine, a letter for Washington, which said:

"The key is the symbol of the first ripe fruits of American principles translated into Europe... That the principles of America opened the Bastille is not to be doubted, and therefore the key comes to its right place."

New York's Statue of Liberty is, of course, a French contribution—just as the refurbishment of Versailles has been an American contribution. Both partners have helped each other at many moments but they aren't grateful about recalling this fact.

Few foreign writers have had an influence here comparable to Poe's, Hemingway, Fitzgerald, Pound and Gertrude Stein established a glowing tradition of literary Americans in Paris. However, secretaries of state—Acheson, Dulles, Rusk and Kissinger—have, each in his way, man-

aged to roll the French—and vice versa.

Now, thanks to Presidents Ford and Giscard d'Estaing, we seem, after a long period of acrimony, to be entering another amiable era. This is the moment to put some pleasant propaganda logs on the kindling fire at Martinique.

France's ambassador to London, Jacques de Beaumarchais, has a fascinating collection of papers from his ancestor, author of "The Barber of Seville" and "The Marriage of Figaro" and also a secret agent charged with mustering France's support for Washington. Likewise, Count René de Chambrun, direct descendant of Lafayette and honorary U.S. citizen, possesses an immense store of his ancestor's memorabilia.

Might not such material be publicly displayed at a new Franco-American exposition? And the key to the Bastille? And

manuscripts written in Paris by Hemingway, Stein, Pound, Fitzgerald? And great French paintings now possessed by American museums or collectors? And some of the fine statues of the Franco-American 18th century firmament by the French sculptor, Jean Antoine Boudon, who visited America with Benjamin Franklin, at Thomas Jefferson's instance.

If one begins to think seriously about possibilities, the list is endless and the opportunity represented is immense. Why should not some benevolently-inclined Frenchmen and Americans start considering such a project—not for the purpose of underscoring a new phase in relationships but to remind the citizens of both nations that regardless of temporary, sour moments, this is an old friendship with great survival capacity.

## Letters

### The UNESCO

A reminder to your readers via a letter (CET, Dec. 12) that the Arab Higher Committee for Palestine as well as Arab states rejected the UN plan for partitioning British mandated Palestine in November 1947 and then together invaded the whole country. It cost 10,000 Jews to defend the UN resolution, the equivalent of 3 million Americans.

Since French mails have been held up, allow me to add to Mr. Obiligado's letter (CET, Dec. 5) re UNESCO and Israel in which he failed to mention that the archaeological digs in Jerusalem, condemned by UNESCO's General Conference, have been examined and approved by international archaeologists including the recent General Director of UNESCO, René Maheu.

DANIEL SPIECHANDLER, Paris.

### Sexism Charged

Joseph Kraft, in his article "Sex Summit and Weakness of Europeans" (CET, Dec. 10) states that Mr. Giscard d'Estaing "tends to concentrate his efforts on such relatively marginal issues as reform of abortion laws, wiretapping practices and the playing of the national anthem." I think that to French women, legalized abortion is not quite the same as the tempo of the national anthem. While tape recordings of fetal heartbeats are being played, women tend to ignore drumbeats slowed to Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's preference. Thank you, Mr. Kraft, for unconsciously emphasizing the fact that even among educated persons who claim to know better, sexism still runs rampant.

CATHERINE CASHION, Paris.

### U.S. Vote Abroad

Approxos of Alfred Davidson's article, "American Vote Abroad—Time to Hurry" (CET, Dec. 10): "Taxation without representation" was a vital issue 200 years ago—why not now?

PATRICIA BROCH, Lausanne, Switzerland.

### No Wonder

Bill Mauldin's cartoon showing a farmer and a consumer being drawn side-by-side through the

wringer by the middle man has both wingers rolling in the same direction—irrefutable evidence that nobody really understands the economic crisis.

Berne.

### The Bank Experts

Are the bank authorities of the Western world truly as incompetent or unprincipled as they appear to be? For how much longer must the "little guy" and the currency system as a whole suffer from the infamous profiteering engineered by commercial banks and international companies? The latest example of the brazenness (or is it lack of faith) of our monetary officials came last week, when the bottom nearly dropped out of the pound sterling.

We are now told that this occurred because large oil companies "unloaded" huge amounts of sterling after Saudi Arabia announced that it no longer wants to be paid for oil in that currency. A run on a currency such as happened to the pound is caused by banks and companies. Why then are they not controlled by central banks? Why is it that when they buy large amounts of any currency they are not required to register the purchase with the authorities? And then be required to resell the money in small amounts only, so as not to disturb the currency exchanges?

And finally, wouldn't the very fastest way to stop currency upheavals and profiteering be to require that they sell large holdings at the same price at which they bought them?

LMG, Paris.

### Rockefeller's Problem

Small wonder that Mr. Rockefeller pledged not to lavish further money upon federal officials when vice-president (CET, Dec. 13). That will not be necessary anymore. As the second top executive, he will be in a position to simply command them, and have them fired when needed. The real danger will now be that he exercises his unfathomable generosity toward congressmen. This is a point the latter were apparently not bothered about.

MICHEL GUEDES, Tours, France.

## A Touch of Whimsy Some Notes on Trade

By Tom Wicker

NEW YORK.—The headlines suggest a few whimsies for the season of toys and trinkets:

• Secretary of State Henry Kissinger has suggested that President Ford trade his press secretary, Ronald Nessen, for Nicole Seguin, a young woman who works in the press office of President Giscard d'Estaing of France. This is the best idea Kissinger has had since peace was at hand. Let's trade Nessen and Ford, even up, for Mlle Seguin and Giscard d'Estaing; as a fallback position we could even throw in a low draft choice from pro football.

This trade would not straighten out either country, as that is not possible. But Giscard d'Estaing, who is supposed to be a winner like Kissinger, would at least keep the Pentagon off balance with his reputed habit of slipping away, at night, leaving only a sealed envelope to say where he can be reached in the event of nuclear war.

In Paris, Ford would have his finger on the button of a smaller nuclear force, and could fly the Concorde at supersonic speeds, instead of subsonic old Air Force One, thus enabling him to get farther away, more often, from his responsibilities. So both sides would gain, if the French somewhat more.

For that reason, maybe they'd take Earl Butte too.

• The Shah of Iran is reported to be looking around for good investments for the untold billions piling up under his mattress, owing to the 400-per-cent increase in the price of oil. On behalf of the elitists and sycophants of the world, I propose that the Shah buy the New England and restore it to the North Atlantic sealanes.

### Deficit

After all, when Giscard d'Estaing took the ship out of service, it was only losing \$20 million a year, which is walking-around money to the Shah, and considerably less than he could lose by investing in the stock market or, say, a book about Arthur Goldberg. What's more, the deficit could be reduced if the Shah bought the ship.

First, the ship runs on oil, of which the Shah has so much he could fuel her out of annual leakage without displacing a single American oiler. Second, probably half of the \$20-million deficit resulted from the cost of Iranian caviar, which used to be served free in the first-class dining room—one passenger, one kilo, more or less. Assuming the Shah owns the caviar as he owns the oil, two major items of overhead would be eliminated. Surely the rest of the deficit could be written off to advertising, namely the Iran—and goodness knows those of us who do not love the necessities of jet economy class would mention airline mileage.

Finally, of course, the Shah could, take over, slash New England's public debt, thus establishing the Iran as the world's largest yacht. That'd show Earl O.

• New Hampshire is about to be

without one U.S. senator. In the November election to succeed Republican Norris Cotton, who is getting out while the getting is good, Republican Louis Wyman was first declared the winner by 542 votes. In a recount, Democrat John Durkin was declared the winner by 10 votes. The Republican State Executive Council took another recount and declared Wyman the winner by two votes. Meanwhile, a state court has tied out holding another election.

It is respectfully suggested that New Hampshire declare both men the loser, and go with the one they've got, lightening the load by half.

• Cheering notes for panchay old parties:

The National Football League season is mercifully coming to an end. On its last weekend of regular competition, George Blanda of Oakland came off the bench and threw a touchdown pass against Dallas. Blanda is 47 years old. Across the continent, Earl Morrall of Miami threw two touchdown passes against the New England Patriots. Morrall is 40 years of age.

### Mellow

In the nation's capital, Sonny Jurgensen of the Redskins threw only one touchdown pass against Chicago but the big plays in two other touchdown drives were his completed passes of 35 and 33 yards. Despite his youthful nickname, Jurgensen is 40 years old, too. All three of these mellow quarterbacks will be moving with their teams into the NFL's interminable playoff season.

Would that it could be said of all of us of the same general vintage what one of Chicago's downy-cheeked defensive backs said of Jurgensen after the game: "That old guy—he really has everything down, y' mean, he really knows what to do." Now that's an epitaph.

• The other day, Sen. Barry Goldwater of Arizona voted against confirmation of Nelson Rockefeller as vice president. The senator did not say so but it is permissible to speculate that he may still have the same reservation about Rockefeller that he expressed during their 1964 contest for the Republican presidential nomination.

"I don't really mind Rocky being president," Goldwater said then. "I just hate to think about all those gas pumps in front of the White House."

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

### Arab Stereotypes

With astonishment I learned from Prof. Ayad al-Qasbi (CET, Dec. 12) of "general American stereotypes of the Arabs" with which I had hitherto been unacquainted. An American, educated in America, I remember having been indoctrinated with a profound humility and reverence before the achievements of Graeco-Roman civilization (as well as those of Arab civilization among many others) in science, mathematics, arts, architecture, literature, religion, and law.

It was with incomprehension that I read the criticism that "there is little emphasis on foreign countries" in the U.S. educational system (causing me to wonder what proportion of the Arab population has the good fortune to study any history when one considers that for millions of them mere survival is a full-time job). Quite the contrary to Mr. al-Qasbi's declaration, I was drowned in ancient history from early grades and onward through middle and modern European history almost to the exclusion of our own passionate American history.

Besides these inaccuracies which reduce Mr. al-Qasbi's article to a visceral rather than cerebral outpouring, two things further vitiate the value of his writing: 1) His bitter accusation of the American press for "distorted or misreported facts" when it labels

as "terrorism" an Arab Palestinian who "defends himself" (as in the murders of men, women and children of any nation democratically slain at random in airports or embassies or hijacked airplanes) and

2) His sarcasm when speaking of the Israelis, described extravagantly, he thinks, as "young" (to be sure, most of their 6 million parents were indoctrinated before reaching old age), "hard-working" (are they in fact lazy—can they afford to be?), "brave" (what else can you call a handful of people who survive completely surrounded by enemies bent on their destruction?), "marvelous pioneers who have made the desert bloom" (why is that objectionable?).

And lastly, can one conceive of any Arab nation employing in their universities a teacher of American origin who could deliver himself publicly and in print of such utterances as Prof. al-Qasbi of California State University has done in the "biased" American press?

SHEILA ALDENDORFF, Paris.

### IRA at the UN

Upon having learned that the IRA was banned from England, I wonder why they don't ask for representation in the United Nations where other terrorist groups have been accorded a warm reception!

Porto, Portugal. G.A. PERNES.



## Long With Shortages

## Rhodesians Believe Sanctions Have Provided Some Benefits

By Tom Lambert

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Dec. 17 (UPI)—"Well, how shall I put it, about sanctions?" a Rhodesian entrepreneur asked the other day when questioned about the effects of a nearly 10-year-old economic embargo against his country. "Let's put it this way," he suggested. "They brought us more profits than disaster; they've been a blessing as well as a nuisance."

Rhodesia's official statistics, valid, if assessments by its Rhodesian Banking Corp. are accurate, the appraisal was not wide of the mark. For since 1965, when Britain placed sanctions on this country for its unilateral declaration of independence from former motherland, Rhodesia has not seem to have fared badly economically. True, some spices—pepper for example—are in short supply, and some whiskeys are difficult to obtain. So are some makes of automobiles and cigars. A Rhodesian friend leaving Salisbury the other day to mail him a household appliance, a particular foreign brand which, he said, he did not buy now in this country. And temporary shortages of

some foods and other commodities are not uncommon. But generally the sanctions do not seem to have caused any visible hardships.

This is not to say that Rhodesia relishes the sanctions, observed officially by all members of the United Nations except South Africa, said in part, the United States, which has been buying Rhodesian chrome.

In a speech the other day announcing a cease-fire with Rhodesia's black nationalist guerrillas, Ian Smith said with a hint of rueful regret that those developments did not mean the sanctions against Rhodesia are to be lifted. And he demanded that the ways in which they have been thwarted should still be kept secret.

The route for goods coming into or leaving this landlocked country, bordered on three sides by sanction-observing and generally hostile black nations, is believed to pass through South Africa. Oddly enough, some of Rhodesia's products are said to find their way by way of South Africa, and third countries to Rhodesia's neighbors and to other black countries.

Commenting on sanctions, the Rhodesian Banking Corporation's "Businessman's Guide to Rhodesia" said that, while they had "an adverse effect on certain aspects of the economy, in other ways they have, ironically, been beneficial."

## New Trade Pattern

The corporation's booklet said that, before the sanctions, Britain had been Rhodesia's most important trading partner. But after the advent of sanctions, the booklet said, Rhodesia's trade pattern was "entirely restructured (and) new sources of supply were soon found to fill the vacuum created by the British withdrawal."

The booklet did not identify Rhodesia's new supply sources but said, "More often than not, foreign supplies proved to be superior to their British counterparts in respect of price, quality and promptness of delivery."

Further, the booklet said, sanctions had so diversified Rhodesian farming from its once prime dependence on tobacco into other crops such as corn, cotton and wheat, and also cattle—that agriculture has been transformed "from a position of vulnerability to one of soundness and strength."

© Los Angeles Times.



John Vorster

## UN Council Bids Pretoria Free Namibia

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Dec. 17 (AP)—The Security Council called for the first time today for a commitment from South Africa to withdraw from South-West Africa, which the UN calls Namibia.

A resolution adopted unanimously demands that South Africa make a solemn declaration that it will comply with UN resolutions and a World Court decision calling for such withdrawal.

The UN resolutions, dating back to 1960, declare South Africa's League of Nations mandate over the territory to be ended and call for its withdrawal. The World Court opinion says that Pretoria is obligated to end its rule of the territory.

## African-Sponsored Step

The African-sponsored resolution further demands that South Africa take the necessary steps to effect the withdrawal... and to transfer power to the people with UN help and that, meanwhile, it free political prisoners, abolish racist laws and accept the return of South-West African political exiles.

The resolution specifies that the council will meet by May 30 to review Pretoria's compliance and, in case of noncompliance, to consider further measures.

Before voting, the council agreed to invite an official of the South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), a Namibian liberation movement, to testify on the issue. The official, Peter Mushenge, has the title of Secretary for Foreign Relations of SWAPO.

SWAPO is known to have helped draft the resolution, put before the council by its three African members, Cameroon, Kenya and Mauritania.

## Reportedly Backed by Blacks

## Vorster Is Said to Have Plan For Rhodesia Majority Rule

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Dec. 17 (UPI)—South African Prime Minister John Vorster has devised a plan acceptable to black Rhodesian nationalists which could produce African majority rule here within five years, diplomatic sources said today.

The plan has been accepted "enthusiastically" by Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda, they said. The Zambian leader and Mr. Vorster acted together to persuade Rhodesian nationalists to end two years of violence in return for Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith's agreement to release political prisoners and meet blacks at a constitutional conference.

The sources said that Mr. Smith also knows of the plan, which proposes lowering of voter qualifications based on educational standards to give between 150,000 and 300,000 blacks the franchise immediately.

The white-dominated Parliament

could survive with its majority intact at the next general elections, but five years would be sufficient time to reverse that, the sources said.

Rhodesian government officials said that it "is pure speculation" that such a plan will be discussed at the constitutional talks planned for early next year.

"Such speculation has damaged settlement prospects in the past," they said.

The sources said that Mr. Vorster's plan would give the vote to all blacks with seven years of primary education and one year of secondary or high school education. They said that estimates varied, but that the plan could give the blacks an immediate voting superiority over the 84,000 whites currently enfranchised.

The distribution of constituencies could prevent blacks gaining an immediate parliamentary majority. Currently, 7,000 blacks have to vote on a common roll for the 64-member Parliament, in which blacks have 14 seats. Seven of these are held by tribal chiefs, returned outside the common roll, and the other seven are elected.

Mr. Smith's Rhodesia Front party controls the remaining 50 white seats.

Black nationalist sources charged yesterday that the Rhodesian government has not begun fulfilling its pledges to release political detainees, despite earlier reporting by government sources that the law and order minister had started signing papers lifting the detentions.

**E. Germans Free British Woman in Escape-Plot Case**

EAST BERLIN, Dec. 17 (Reuters)—Susan Ballantine, a British citizen jailed for trying to help her East German fiancé escape to the West, was released today after serving three months of a five-year sentence.

The East German news agency ADN said she had been freed under a clemency order issued by the State Council.

Miss Ballantine, 23, was arrested last June and sentenced in September. She was arrested at the West Berlin-East German border on a planned visit to West Germany two weeks after her fiancé, Volker Benes, had been captured in an abortive attempt to escape to the West. He was the only witness at her trial.

## Faithful Want Reims Cathedral Purified Following Pop Concert

REIMS, France, Dec. 17 (Reuters)—Parishioners of Reims Cathedral today called for its purification, charging that it was desecrated during a pop music concert last Friday.

The parishioners said that the 5,000 youths who attended the concert given by the Tangerine Dream group left litter everywhere, smoked hashish and urinated in the 13th-century cathedral, where the kings of France were crowned.

A group of worshippers said in a statement: "The church is a place of worship and not a festival hall. To make atonement for the desecration of this holy place, we want the church to hold a purification ceremony."

The Rev. Bernard Goureau, the cultural attaché of the archdiocese, said: "It is true that certain youths smoked pot to communicate more with the sound and the show. It is also true that some others because of the cold that prevailed in the cathedral, went to urinate against its pillars."

"It is true that some couples were seen folded in each other's arms and kissing. But it is also true that some 5,000 youths, staying three hours in the dark stretched out on the floor could have caused more serious damage and behaved in a more disgraceful way."

## Kissinger Is Said to 'Consume' News Officials at State Dept.

By Murray Marder

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 (UPI)—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger has "consumed" another press officer, in the language of State Department insiders.

The department confirmed the impending transfer of John King, 45, director of the Office of Press Relations since Mr. Kissinger became secretary in September, 1973.

Mr. King's involuntary shift from the news office to the Bureau of Inter-American Affairs is not, however, part of a "purge" of the office, officials said. The departure of two other associates from the office, Paul Hare and Irwin Fernick, was described by a source as "a racing for the exits—long planned."

Mr. Kissinger is noted for his reluctance to permit subordinates to speak in his behalf. "He's got this obsession," an aide said, "that nobody can say anything about anything except him."

A problem for the State Department is that Mr. Kissinger's constant travel frequently leaves the department tongue-tied in discussing essentials of foreign policy apart from what Mr. Kissinger is saying abroad.

## Question Time

The department is left with equally unsatisfactory choices: It can attempt to follow the detailed instructions Mr. Kissinger often cables about what it should say, but then the questions do not always fit the answers he supplies; or it can stand mute before the unanticipated questions; or the spokesman can say he cannot answer until the secretary returns. The result often makes the department look foolish.

"I don't think it's fair to lay

all the blame on him," a Kissinger loyalist reported, "even acknowledging he is a difficult man to work for... Maybe we don't have the right men in the job... It needs a sense of being able to read him and to understand him."

Questions about the department's press relations overshadowed news of intended changes at higher levels.

Assistant Secretary of State for Public Affairs Carol Laise, the wife of Ambassador-at-Large Kilworth Bunker, and already the highest-ranking woman in the department, is scheduled to be named director-general of the Foreign Service.

Miss Laise would replace Nathaniel Davis, who may succeed Donald Basum as assistant secretary for African affairs.

John Reinhardt, now ambassador to Nigeria, is slated to replace Miss Laise as assistant secretary for public affairs. Despite its title, the office does not supervise daily press relations. That falls under a separate line of command, one of many functions of Ambassador-at-Large Robert McCloud, for many years the department's chief spokesman.

The current senior spokesman of the department is Robert Anderson, a career officer, now the secretary's special assistant for press relations.

When Mr. Anderson took up the job in April, insiders gave him "no more than six months" before "Kissinger would consume him." But Mr. Anderson is a very cautious man who travels with the secretary and literally repeats only what Mr. Kissinger tells him to say—and he has survived on that basis.

## Stassinopoulos Is Proposed as Greek President

ATHENS, Dec. 17 (UPI)—Premier Constantine Karamanlis today proposed Michael Stassinopoulos, a former president of the Council of State, as provisional president of the republic.

Mr. Stassinopoulos, 71, was elected a member of parliament at large Nov. 17 in the first parliamentary elections after the restoration of democracy.

Mr. Karamanlis agreed with opposition leaders George Mavris and Andreas Papandreu that voting for the provisional president would take place tomorrow.

Mr. Stassinopoulos was fired from the presidency of the Council of State, which is the constitutional court, in June, 1969, when he refused to condone the dismissal of senior judges by dictator George Papadopoulos.

As the candidate of Mr. Karamanlis's New Democracy party, Mr. Stassinopoulos is virtually certain to be approved. The party controls 220 of the 300 parliamentary seats.

## 3 Gunmen Rob A Train in Italy

GRECCIO, Italy, Dec. 17 (AP)—Three passengers donned masks, drew guns and ordered fellow travelers to sit still last night as a slow-moving train neared this mountain village.

It was the sixth train robbery in Italy's current crime wave.

Wielding a submachine gun and pistol, the three bandits ordered the train's engineer to stop at Greccio, where they attacked the station master and stole the contents of three mail sacks, one of them filled with cash and valuables, police said.

## London Confirms U.S. Chooses Richardson

LONDON, Dec. 17 (AP)—The Foreign Office confirmed yesterday that the Ford administration has decided to nominate Elliot Richardson to be the next U.S. ambassador to Britain. Diplomatic sources said that London is almost certain to approve but that a formal announcement will come from Washington.

Mr. Richardson, 54, resigned as attorney general rather than follow the order of former President Richard Nixon to fire Archibald Cox as the first Watergate special prosecutor. Early in the Nixon administration, he served in the State Department. The ambassadorship has been vacant since Walker Annenberg retired in October.

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## MOVIES IN PARIS

## Dominating Jeanne Moreau

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Dec. 17 (UPI).—Jeanne Moreau, one of the cinema's best actresses, is seen too seldom on the screen these days. She was in "Les Valseuses," but briefly, lending impact to what was essentially a cameo role. She returns now as a leading lady in "Jeanne La Française," a Brazilian film that is among the holiday season's coming attractions. Once again her presence and talent distinguish a motion picture which, though curious and novel in setting, struggles vainly to liberate itself from melodrama.

Carlos Diegues, the director-author, presents us with a blood-and-thunder saga crowded with murder and sudden death. Three characters are dispatched by bullets and three succumb to the proceedings. His limited imagination imposes monotony on the proceedings.

Jeanne La Française is a Parisian, long a resident of São Paulo. The time is 1930 and there is political unrest in Brazil. She is the mistress of a wealthy Brazilian who owns sugarcane fields in the interior. When his wife dies, Jeanne takes up permanent residence in his country mansion. His estate is overrun with his

offspring, some legitimate, some not. His last child is an idiot; it is kept locked up in a shack in the backyard, a detail employed only to illustrate the heroine's ruthless practicality. She solves the problem of the retarded child by shooting it.

Despite a rambling and ineffectual narrative—it always seems to be on the verge of compelling drama—Diegues presents the background intriguingly: the railroad journey into the tropic wilds, the land bordering the jungle, the tiled manor house, the sugarcane country, the arid village. Jeanne Moreau dominates with a strong characterization of the enigmatic femme fatale. Carlos Kroeber, looking rather like Theodore Roosevelt, scores as the plantation owner taken to the bottle, and Pierre Cardin makes brief, polite appearances as the French consul, a suitor at the court of the exiled Circe. There is an effective musical score and Miss Moreau sings a song or two. "Jeanne La Française" (in Portuguese with French subtitles) is due on Paris screens shortly.

"Pink Narcissus" (at the Ciné Haïlé) was made in the United States; its "author" wishes to remain anonymous.

In psychodrama, the daydreams, nightmares and desires of a self-idolizing homosexual pass before one. He parades in his rose-tinted boudoir, naked or half-naked, to study his beloved image in a collection of gaudy mirrors. His usual wear is an abbreviated pink nightie and white leather boots.

Apparently in a state of perpetual exhaustion, he sinks to push divans to lose himself in erotic reverie. Sometimes he sees himself as a torador, the bull a charging motorcyclist. Sometimes in a bucolic mood he lies musing in green fields. Sometimes he is monarch or slave at a lascivious Oriental court, while again he may be involved in sleazy street-corner adventure. The film is mercifully silent with an accompanying score and sound effects. Its composition reflects an inventive cinematic mind. It is arty rather than art, but it casts a weird and binding spell.

Roman Polanski's thriller of the Los Angeles underworld in the 1930s, "Chinatown," with Jack Nicholson, Faye Dunaway and John Huston, is at the Colisée (in English)—it is one of the year's better films.

Yves Robert's sequel to the Pierre Richard comedy with

Jeanne Moreau and Pierre Cardin in "Jeanne La Française."



Richard continuing his adventures as a thwarted violinist, "Le Retour du Grand Blond," is at the France-Elysées, the Paris and the Berlitz.

Fred Hahn's screen adaptation of Hermann Hesse's novel "Steppenwolf," with Dominique Sanda, Max von Sydow and Pierre Clement is at the Normandie, and Jacques Tati's "Parade" is at the Gaumont Champs-Élysées.

The Publicis Champs-Élysées, destroyed by the drugstore fire

three years ago, will reopen for the premiere of the latest James Bond installment, "The Man With the Golden Gun," on Dec. 20. Roger Moore is again 007, and much of the film was shot in Hong Kong and Bangkok.

## Entertainment in New York

NEW YORK, Dec. 17 (UPI).—This is how critics for The New York Times rate new film and stage productions.

## Films

"Emmanuelle," France's box-office blockbuster, is a "fluffy undignified of romantic, slick soft-core simulations that is largely uninspired and hardly a revelation," says A.H. Weller. A first film for J.-J. Jauckin as director and Yves Rousset-Rocard as producer, the film, about the adventures of a young Frenchwoman in Bangkok, is more notable as a travelogue than as pornography, the critic says. Sylvia Kristel—who is Dutch—is "decorative as the seemingly confused but love-hungry Emmanuelle, who, like the other bare women (in the film), works diligently at simulating the ecstasies of sex." Unfortunately, says Weller, Alain Cuny's tensely serious portrayal of her mentor "underscores the superficiality of most of what meets the ear and eye."

"Young Frankenstein," directed by Mel Brooks, with Gene Wilder in the lead, offers "a great deal of low fun of the sort that Brooks specializes in," Vincent Canby reports. In this film, Frankenstein is young, clean-cut, all-American, a brain surgeon who insists that his name be pronounced in the German fashion to avoid confusion with his infamous grandfather. Brooks recalls the clichés of 1930s horror films "as lovingly as someone re-

membering the small sins of youth." In the new movie the monster is Peter Boyle; the doctor's hunchbacked servant, Igor, Marty Feldman; and his blond laboratory assistant, Teri Garz.

"Les Vieilles du Bal" is the first picture that seems "downright nostalgic about World War II," says Nora Sayre. Directed by Michel Drach, the film was the official French entry in the 1974 Cannes Film Festival. Focusing on the director's childhood during the German occupation of France, the film tells how his Jewish family tried living in hiding, then escaped to Switzerland. "Misty shots of handsome people moving gracefully through pastoral landscapes," says Sayre, "make it almost impossible to believe these are fugitives fleeing for their lives." Calling it a "sensitive but shallow movie," the critic says that it has "bag of style but very little content." Drach begins by playing himself as the director, then does a swap with Jean-Louis Trintignant. Marie-José Narbonne (Drach's wife) plays both his mother and herself. Their son plays Drach as a child.

## Plays

"Pretzels," a member of "that obviously endangered species, the revue," is "small, modest, yet chic," Clive Barnes reports. There are four performers and a pianist, John Forster, who wrote the music and lyrics and who

also takes part in a couple of sketches. The show itself was written by two of the other performers, Jane Curtin and Judy Kahan, with Fred Grandy. The other member of the cast is Timothy Jerome. While the music is "little more than an extraordinarily deft pastiche," the lyrics are witty and original. The theme is mild urban disillusion and "this tone is gentle and never barbed with satire," Barnes says. He thinks that the show is "at its best in dealing with assorted oddities—for example, the pretentious young man who lives in Greenwich Village and tries to pick up girls at cocktail parties with talk of Ingmar Bergman and tapestry; at the Metropolitan." Admitting that the revue is uneven, the critic says that it "takes a dangerous time to get into its stride but once there it can be very funny." Patricia Carmichael directed.

By Theodore Shabad

NEW YORK (NYT).—The notion of a Moscow restaurant guide is likely to evoke smiles of derision among visitors and foreign residents of the Soviet capital. Many of them count dining out from the plea for admittance at the door to the exorbitantly slow serving of mediocre food in high-ceilinged, marble-columned premises, among the less pleasurable experiences of their stay.

Yet two young Columbia University scholars, acting in bith the ignorance of the conventional wisdom, have now produced what very well may be the only guide to Moscow's restaurants ever published. And they have done it in such a good-humored fashion that the reader is tempted to peek the attractive little book and do battle once again with adamant doormen for a taste of that borscht and the sound of that blaring dance band.

"The Moscow Gourmet," as Wesley Fisker, a sociologist, and his wife, Lynn, a Russian literature specialist, have somewhat cynically titled their guide, not only lists virtually all the public eating establishments of any interest, but rates food, ambience and service of most of them on a four-point scale—ranging from poor to excellent—on the basis of personal visits and evaluations.

The Fishers did most of their field work in 1970-71, when they were in Moscow on an academic exchange program, and have returned for visits since then.

In their survey of the approximately 250 restaurants and cafés, the Fishers have, of course, included all the luxury establishments that cater to foreign tourists.

They include such top-rated eating places as the National Hotel and the 21st floor of the Rossia Hotel with its stunning panoramic view of the Kremlin, as well as such famous ethnic res-

## MUSIC IN PARIS

## One Sign of Good Health

By David Stevens

PARIS, Dec. 17 (UPI).—One of the healthiest signs of current French musical life was displayed last night at the Théâtre des Champs-Élysées with a single Paris performance of Daniel Lesur's opera "André del Sarto" by the company of the Théâtre des Arts of Rouen.

For one thing, an appearance in Paris by one of France's municipal companies is an almost unheard-of event, although the French railway system should subsidize the Rouen opera in recognition of the brisk business it has done for years carrying informed Parisian opera enthusiasts to and from the Norman city for certain Sunday matinees. Even with the revivification of the Paris Opéra, this visit from the provinces is by no means a case of carrying coals to Newcastle. The same can be said of the visits earlier this year of the Strasbourg and Lyons orchestras.

## Many Years

Secondly, "André del Sarto" is arguably the best French opera written in a good many years. It had its premiere in 1969 in Marseilles, and Rouen opened its current season with this new production, which has been or will be seen in several other French cities. So why not Paris?

The 65-year-old composer is perhaps better known as a member of French musical officialdom—he was interim administrator of the Paris Opéra before the Lieberman administration and he is an inspector général of music in the Cultural Ministry—than for his compositions. In the 1930s, he was a member of the Jeune France group (with Messiaen, Jolivet and Yves Baudrier), whose unifying characteristics were a certain neo-romanticism and re-

jection of Central European tendencies of the time.

In the circumstances, an official bore might have been feared. But, although this is an opera written in the long shadows of Debussy and 19th-century romanticism, its musical voice is decidedly individual and of this century.

The work had a long growth. Lesur first wrote stage music for a production of Mussé's play about the 16th-century Florentine painter, then a symphonic poem on the same subject, before tackling the libretto himself and developing it into a full-fledged opera.

This history is suggested in the final act. The text is carefully projected in a quasi-Debussian musical speech that hovers between arsis and recitativo, although it does not exclude ensembles and choral scenes on the romantic model. At the same time, the orchestra—vivid, brassy and motive—supplies both atmosphere and dramatic tension in accompaniment and in interludes.

The work is not without its clichés. The artist, tormented in his art and his life is a favorite theme, and it is omitted here with murder, love, triangle, duel and suicide, sometimes pushing the composer close to the edge of operatic parody. There are musical references, too, ranging from pastiche period dance music to a somewhat long-winded Musorgskian death scene for Andrea—splendidly carried off by Gabriel Bacquier—and one orchestral outburst evocative of Berg's invention on one note in the final act of "Wozzeck." But ultimately almost all is effectively absorbed into the composer's own language.

## Renaissance Italy

The subject also gives the stage director and designer room to expand in the atmosphere of Re-

naissance Italy. Pierre Simonini's costumes would do nicely in a pinch for a number of Verdi ventures into the same historical period, and his stylized and mobile sets were both effective and atmospheric—with sepia-toned suggestions of the city on the Arno and transparent pillars that gave an airy feeling to the stage space. His final scene is a shift in atmosphere, a catastrophe and dominated by the rich color of imitations of the artist's canvases. Margherita Walmonni's staging was effective in a conventional way that did not always seize the opportunities presented by the composer's imagination.

The cast, many of whom were in the Marseilles premiere, was dominated by Bacquier as the title character, disastrously torn between his desire to prolong his artistic ideals through the talent of his favorite pupil, and the effect of his wife's love affair with said pupil. He was superbly and rather stiffly acted by André Esposito and André Turp. Danielle Perrier, Gérard Chapuis and Gérard Serkoyan gave solid performances in lesser parts, and the Rouen orchestra and ensemble were conducted with vigor and sensitivity by the veteran Paul Eltoun.

This venture gives rise to an idea, prompted by the imminent expulsion of the Opéra Studio from the former Opéra Comique premises. Supposedly the Comique is to be reopened, heaven knows for what, since its repertoire has been thoroughly looked to provide the Opéra with the bulk of its present repertoire. The provincial theaters have a number of lively and interesting operatic productions, many of them produced on an exchange basis between various French cities. Could they not also travel to Paris and keep things going at the venerable Salle Favart?

## A Good-Humored Guide to Dining Out in Moscow

By Theodore Shabad

NEW YORK (NYT).—The notion of a Moscow restaurant guide is likely to evoke smiles of derision among visitors and foreign residents of the Soviet capital. Many of them count dining out from the plea for admittance at the door to the exorbitantly slow serving of mediocre food in high-ceilinged, marble-columned premises, among the less pleasurable experiences of their stay.

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They include such top-rated eating places as the National Hotel and the 21st floor of the Rossia Hotel with its stunning panoramic view of the Kremlin, as well as such famous ethnic res-

taurants as the Aragvi, which serves Georgian food, and the Uzbekistan, with its Central Asian flavor.

But the charm of "The Moscow Gourmet" lies more in its discoveries of little places off the beaten track that offer a refreshing change from the overbearing decor and formality of the big downtown restaurants.

The Fishers went far afield in their explorations of gastronomic Moscow, often traveling to the last subway stop in the outskirts, to find surprisingly friendly service, pleasant atmosphere and palatable food in unexpected places.

And if they were disappointed, they say so (the Irtysh, opposite the Pavlovsk railroad station on the south side, was called a "cellarful of vodka and sweat").

"The Moscow Gourmet" also offers practical advice to anyone venturing enough to dine out in Moscow. One section, "Getting a Foot in the Door," discusses the

difficulties of getting reservation and the unexpected comradeship among the foreign queues of Russians outside the prestige restaurants.

There are hints on Soviet restaurant etiquette, such as advising the uninitiated how to get menu (find it yourself) and what to do when the waiter tends to disappear (get up and find him). The authors include a knowledgeable and month-watering description of Russian cuisine, stress that a particular dish is not figure on a restaurant menu on a given day, or anytime for that matter.

A useful Russian-English glossary of gastronomic terms rounds out "The Moscow Gourmet," which is available from Ardis, Inc., 281 Heatherway, Ann Arbor, Mich. 48104, for \$3.95.

Theodore Shabad was formerly a member of the Moscow bureau of The New York Times.

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## Gold Price Up Sharply As Dollar Value Drops

Continued from Page 1

est gold holdings—eighting the non-Communist states, 1 to about \$888 million at the dollar price.

spokesman for the Swiss onal Bank said there was no n for Switzerland to con- state revaluing its gold ver.

Brussels, Wilhelm Hafer- p, the European Economic munity's commissioner for tary and economic affairs, med the opportunity for al banks to increase the d of their reserves but said e did not think there d be unilateral action by any member in that direction. aid a revaluation would have

## Richest 1% U.S. Own Half of Stocks

By Eileen Shanahan

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 (NYT).—A long-term trend toward ownership of corporate stock reams in all income classes, richest two-tenths of 1 per of Americans owned 30 per of all the stock as of mid-1974. The richest 1 per cent own over half of it.

se were two of the findings e of the most comprehensive e ever made of stock own- which was published last in the November issue of Commerce Department's y of Current Business.

SEINGTON, Dec. 17 (NYT).—A study of the study, all sors of finance at the ton School of the University ennylania, are Marshall e, Jean Crockett and Irvin d.

study was based on infor- n from an unusually large le of 17,056 tax returns, with tments made for such fac- as both legal and illegal e to report dividends.

e authors said that the sharp n in stock prices since 1971 y affected the wealth of o who owned stock but ould ave significantly affected findings concerning who hat percentage of all the and other matters they i.

ng the other major findings e study, entitled "Stock ship in the United States: aracteristics and Trends," hear: iverification of stock port- that is, how many different the investor owns, is higher; high-income individuals ther slight at all income

here is more ownership of and telephone company among those with incomes, 000 or less than among o who are wealthier. This tration of ownership of e less wealthy has sed since 1960, however.

se highest-income investors o own stock that pays dividends, proportional to ce, than lower-income in- do. The authors of the suggested that the reason is easter tax advantages to some investors of investing panies that plow back their a and thereby create ally more capital gains, than companies that pay r earnings in fully taxable ds.

study affirmed the findings oy similar studies which at while there was a trend toward more equal tion of income in the States from the 1920s i about 1945, the trend equality has essentially since then.

erpol Traces se L.A. Check Netherlands

ANGELES, Dec. 17 (UPI).—A hunt for a forger who su- y cashed a nearly \$1 city check at a Swiss bank ched Holland and virtually around the world, District y Joseph Busch disclosed

Busch said Interpol, the tional police agency, trac- is from the \$203.15 stolen after they were taken out ount of the Banque de Geneva.

ney was deposited in an sed bank in Holland and it was later withdrawn, sd said.

earch by the city, county, Bureau of Investigation y Interpol centers on the f 18 blank city treasury i from the city computer last March, possibly by a ployee. Nine of the checks an recovered.

h Prices Rise

INCHAGEN, Dec. 17 (AP).—Prices rose 1.6 per cent dur- vember, or more than 19 s on an annual basis, the of statistics announced

to be coordinated not only in the EEC but also among all major gold holders.

In Washington, a Treasury of- ficial said the Ford administra- tion does not plan to ask Con- gress immediately to abolish the official price of gold, but he suggested that such a step may be taken next year.

Under Secretary Jack Bennett said any change in the worth of the U.S. gold stockpile would re- quire congressional approval. "There is no intention at present to propose that," he said. But, he said, such a step might be "ap- propriate" next year when the administration expects to submit to Congress a set of proposed amendments to the articles of the International Monetary Fund.

"I would be inclined to recom- mend that we abolish the official price of gold at that time," Mr. Bennett said.

Investors' anticipation that a floor price would evolve drove bids up today, analysts said, be- cause the free price has been higher than the pegged price.

The dollar was plagued by the inverse relationship to gold: as the value of the metal rises, the dollar falls. Other factors were also at work, U.S. interest rates are falling rather sharply and are now below many European rates and this is prompting in- vestors seeking to maximize the return on their cash to move out of the dollar. In addition, normal year-end bookkeeping by com- panies to dress up their cash balances is creating pressures both in the foreign exchange as well as the Eurocurrency markets.

Adding further confusion is the bear squeeze that the Bank of England is apparently waging. It has driven rates for Eurosterling up to more than 30 per cent (on an annual basis) for seven-day funds in an effort to force specu- lators who have been short- covering their positions. In effect, the bank is trying to reverse the downward pressure on sterling.

Today, the pound was worth \$2.3345, up from the low of \$2.33025 last week when Saudi Arabia was falsely rumored to be pulling out of sterling entirely and not just for oil payments.

EEC to Trim Fuel Imports

(Continued from Page 1)

recent EEC summit meeting in Paris, which had energy on the agenda, established a recognition in the community of the need for cooperation on such questions.

The only politically delicate issue that was discussed today was Britain's oil finds in the North Sea. There have been fears in Britain that EEC membership would mean that the rest of the community members might have an equal claim to the strikes.

But British Energy Secretary Eric Varley said at a news conference that the EEC represents no threat at all to North Sea oil provided it is understood that London must have complete control over the depletion rate of these resources. He said there had been no challenge to this statement by any of the other community countries.

Japan Cuts by 3%

TOKYO, Dec. 17 (WP).—Japan announced plans today for reducing its petroleum consumption by about 3 per cent next year in cooperation with interna- tional energy-saving efforts.

Announcing the cutback target for the first time after a cabinet meeting, Minister of International Trade Toshio Komoto did not explicitly say it is in response to U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's demand for petroleum reductions by major consuming nations. But it is understood that this is so.

Mr. Komoto said Japan's planned cutback will be generally in line with a projected U.S. saving of about 600,000 barrels a day of petroleum, which he estimated to be slightly more than 3.5 per cent of daily U.S. consumption. Mr. Kissinger initially asked for 10-per-cent re- duction by the oil-consuming na- tions.

Officials of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry said the scheduled cutback in oil importation (as opposed to con- sumption) could be close to 4-per cent if present tentative plans are approved. They said Japan will import about 4.87 mil- lion barrels a day this year, com- pared with projected 1975 fig- ure of 4.68 million barrels a day.

Japan Payments

TOKYO, Dec. 17 (Reuters).—Japan's preliminary balance-of- payments surplus declined to \$220 million in November from \$354 million in October, the Fi- nance Ministry announced.

Herstatt Settlement Reached Out of Court

COLOGNE, Dec. 17 (Reuters).—Hans Gerling has agreed to accept an out-of-court settlement under which 87.68 per cent of Herstatt creditors would grant him and leading figures in the Herstatt bank failure immunity from possible legal claims, settle- ment Judge Wilhelm Ullrich said.

As a result, the way now seems clear for an agreed settlement of the Herstatt case.

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## FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

### Alcan to Cut Share in Norway Firm

Alcan Aluminum, of Canada, is proceeding with the previously proposed sale of half of its 50-per-cent share in Ardal go Sunddal Verk to the Norwegian government for \$83 million in cash. The transaction, recently approved by the Norwegian parliament, will give the government 75-per-cent ownership and reduce Alcan's equity to 25 per cent. Alcan will continue to receive from the Norwegian company substantial quantities of aluminum ingot. It will also continue to supply to the company each year a substantial tonnage of alumina, but less than its full requirements as provided under former contracts.

### Ford of Britain Raises Prices

Ford Motor Co. of Britain is raising its prices for cars, trucks and tractors an average 9 per cent. It is the fourth price rise this year and follows the company's recent decision to cut salaries of white-collar staff by 11 per cent through voluntary retirements. Ford attributes the latest increase to rapidly mounting costs for steel, rubber, plastics and other raw materials. British Leyland, Britain's largest car maker, announced 7.5-per-cent price rises last week.

### Costs Cut Daimler Profit

Daimler-Benz's 1974 operating profit has been considerably affected by an increase of around 1.4 billion marks in material and personnel costs, only half of which has been recouped in sales prices, board chairman Joachim Zahn says. Mr. Zahn told journalists it is too early to forecast 1975 results. Write-offs and changes in stock values will certainly indicate significant paper

### Blaming Lack of Government Energy Program

## U.S. Oil Firms Cancel Refinery Expansion

By John F. Lawrence

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—U.S. efforts to hold down energy consumption may seem soft to date, but they are having a very hard effect on oil industry plans for new refineries.

Company after company is canceling or postponing indefinitely refinery expansion plans. The outback has been so pronounced that any return to normal growth in fuel use would come at the expense of massive dependence on foreign refineries, at least for a while.

The outbacks also may head off what might have been a surplus in petroleum products that could have driven down prices consumers pay. "The only way you are going to get prices to come down is when you have a surplus of supply," says a spokes- man for the American Petroleum Institute.

Oil companies generally blame their reluctance to go ahead with new facilities on the government and its failure to settle on a clear energy program. Industry leaders also complain of continued con- trols on refinery prices and profits.

Consumption Drops

By far the most important fac- tor, however, is the dramatically altered projections of how much fuel the nation is going to need. Since the Arab embargo ended last spring, consumption of oil products has continued to run some 3 per cent below a year ago. That is a sharp change from the steady growth of prior years.

Without some government-im- posed restraints on consumption, most industry leaders expect oil use to resume some growth before long. But they are not even close to a firm forecast on how much growth or how much government restriction to expect.

Just 18 months ago, major oil companies were warning of a huge shortage in U.S. refining capacity if expansion did not begin im- mediately and if environmental con- siderations were allowed to slow site selection for the new re- fineries.

At that point, President Nixon lifted quotas which limited the supply of crude oil coming into the country and oil companies began announcing expansion pro- grams.

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AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V.

Amsterdam, 12th December, 1974.

profits and net interest earnings will again make an important real contribution. Group 1974 turnover should reach about 16.5 billion marks. Production in 1975 is expected to be around 1974 levels and Daimler-Benz also expects to continue to avoid short-time working in the car sector in the particularly difficult months of January and February.

### Xerox Has Improved 4500 Copier

Xerox Corp. has developed an improved 4500 copier which is aimed at increasing copying productivity. It features automatic ejection of an original document from copying position on the copier's glass platen after the pre-set number of copies has been made. It simultaneously raises the cover on the platen glass, ready for the next original to be inserted. This speeds the process by eliminating the need for an operator to raise the platen cover manually. The new version also has additional work space on its top cover. The company said conversions of installed 4500 copiers will start next February without charge.

### U.S. Aerospace Sales Seen Rising

Sales of U.S. aircraft, missiles, and other aerospace products will rise 6.8 per cent to a near-record \$28.9 billion next year, but inflation is expected to account for more than the entire gain. The Aerospace Industries Association says that, adjusted for inflation, the industry's sales volume would actually decline a bit, by about 2.1 per cent. But in a recessionary economy and in an industry whose revenue had tumbled sharply in constant dollar terms since 1968, the forecast was a positive one. It called for em- ployment to drop only about 0.9 per cent, to 859,000.

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## Ford Reacts To U.S. Steel Price Boost

Calls on Company To Justify Its Move

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 (AP).—The White House said today President Ford is asking U.S. Steel Corp. to justify yesterday's price increase in writing. Mr. Ford is "concerned and very disappointed" by the U.S. Steel announcement and his request for "justification" is being relayed by the Council on Wage and Price Stability.

Spokesman Ron Nessen said the council "could" call hearings on the price increase to mobilize public opinion if the U.S. Steel response is unsatisfactory. Mr. Nessen said he knew of no plans at the moment by the President to attempt to roll back the price increase.

Mr. Nessen said he had "the feeling that the book isn't closed on this."

The White House got very little, if any, advance notice on the U.S. Steel announcement, Mr. Nessen said. He noted that the Council on Wage and Price Stability has not set a specific deadline for U.S. Steel justification but "it was made clear to U.S. Steel that the White House wants justification immediately."

U.S. Steel Corp., the nation's largest steel producer, announced yesterday sweeping price increases averaging about 8 per cent over two-thirds of its product line. The increases will primarily affect the construction, rail and oil industries.

Most of the increases become effective tomorrow, although an increase in tin plate—used in tin cans—will not become effective until Jan. 13.

Steel sheets and strip used in the auto industry was not affected.

U.S. Steel has raised prices on most products about 20 per cent this year, most of which came soon after federal price controls were lifted April 30.

Under the new price increases, carbon steel plate, used among other things for the construction of tanks and oil pipeline, rose \$20 a ton as did standard T-rails for railroads.

Special quality tubular bars rose \$10 a ton and carbon steel rods \$5 a ton. Tin prices jumped an average of 8 per cent.

## U.K. to Increase Gas Prices 20%

LONDON, Dec. 17 (Reuters).—Motorists in Britain will have to pay up to 10 pence more for a gallon of gasoline in the future—an increase of about 20 per cent since last month—raising the average price of a gallon to about 72 1/2 pence.

Energy Secretary Eric Varley said in a written parliamentary statement today that the oil companies needed increased prices be- cause of the higher price for crude oil charged by the produc- ing countries.

Most of the 10-pence rise—which comes into effect on Fri- day—is made up from the higher oil company charges in addition to the abolition of retail price controls and a higher rate of value-added tax imposed in last month's budget.

## Dow Average Gains 11 As N.Y. Stocks Rally

NEW YORK, Dec. 17 (NYT).—Bearing up well against the tor- rent of mostly negative economic news, New York Stock Exchange prices struggled to close with a modest gain today.

Although gainers narrowly edg- ed out losers by about 700 to 680 the Dow Jones Industrial average made a sharp gain of 10.71 to 597.54 as such issues as Procter & Gamble, Exxon, Du Pont and Eastman Kodak registered big gains. The rise in the average reversed two straight sessions of losses. At 3 o'clock it was up 6.18.

Volume rose to 16.83 million shares from 15.37 million shares yesterday.

Stocks started out lower, turned mixed in the early session and trended up mid-afternoon. As prices began to firm, the upswing gained momentum and the aver- age rose steadily near the close.

## Housing Starts And Permits Fall In U.S. in Month

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 (Reu- ters).—Privately-owned housing starts plunged to an eight-year low in November—falling 116,000 units to a seasonally-adjusted annual rate of 980,000 units, the Commerce Department reported today.

Building permits fell 62,000 units to a seasonally-adjusted annual rate of 730,000 units, the lowest level since the Commerce Department began keeping such figures in 1960.

The November housing starts figure compared with a downward revised rate of 1,105,000 units in October and a rate of 1,675,000 units in November, 1973. It was the fourth consecutive monthly decline in housing starts.

Almost the entire drop in housing starts was concentrated in starts of five or more-family homes which fell 114,000 units to a seasonally-adjusted annual rate of 161,000 units. Starts of two to four-family homes fell 7,000 units to a seasonally-adjusted annual rate of 45,000 units.

Despite the overall decline, starts of one-family homes ac- tually increased by 5,000 units to a seasonally-adjusted annual rate of 784,000 units.

White House Discloses Resignation of Roy Ash

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 (AP).—The expected resignation of Roy Ash as director of the Office of Management and Budget was announced at the White House today. There was no indication of a successor.

Frequently suggested as Mr. Ash's possible successor is James Lynn, now head of the Housing and Urban Development depart- ment, a post he also held in the Nixon administration.

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## New York Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock)

Stocks and Divs	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
Continued from preceding page					
1444 Mar-Mac 1.00	14.14	14.00	14.00	14.00	-
1445 Mar-Mac 1.00	14.14	14.00	14.00	14.00	-
1446 Mar-Mac 1.00	14.14	14.00	14.00	14.00	-
1447 Mar-Mac 1.00	14.14	14.00	14.00	14.00	-
1448 Mar-Mac 1.00	14.14	14.00	14.00	14.00	-
1449 Mar-Mac 1.00	14.14	14.00	14.00	14.00	-
1450 Mar-Mac 1.00	14.14	14.00	14.00	14.00	-
1451 Mar-Mac 1.00	14.14	14.00	14.00	14.00	-
1452 Mar-Mac 1.00	14.14	14.00	14.00	14.00	-
1453 Mar-Mac 1.00	14.14	14.00	14.00	14.00	-
1454 Mar-Mac 1.00	14.14	14.00	14.00	14.00	-
1455 Mar-Mac 1.00	14.14	14.00	14.00	14.00	-
1456 Mar-Mac 1.00	14.14	14.00	14.00	14.00	-
1457 Mar-Mac 1.00	14.14	14.00	14.00	14.00	-
1458 Mar-Mac 1.00	14.14	14.00	14.00	14.00	-
1459 Mar-Mac 1.00	14.14	14.00	14.00	14.00	-
1460 Mar-Mac 1.00	14.14	14.00	14.00	14.00	-
1461 Mar-Mac 1.00	14.14	14.00	14.00	14.00	-
1462 Mar-Mac 1.00	14.14	14.00	14.00	14.00	-
1463 Mar-Mac 1.00	14.14	14.00	14.00	14.00	-
1464 Mar-Mac 1.00	14.14	14.00	14.00	14.00	-
1465 Mar-Mac 1.00	14.14	14.00	14.00	14.00	-
1466 Mar-Mac 1.00	14.14	14.00	14.00	14.00	-
1467 Mar-Mac 1.00	14.14	14.00	14.00	14.00	-
1468 Mar-Mac 1.00	14.14	14.00	14.00	14.00	-
1469 Mar-Mac 1.00	14.14	14.00	14.00	14.00	-
1470 Mar-Mac 1.00	14.14	14.00	14.00	14.00	-
1471 Mar-Mac 1.00	14.14	14.00	14.00	14.00	-
1472 Mar-Mac 1.00	14.14	14.00	14.00	14.00	-
1473 Mar-Mac 1.00	14.14	14.00	14.00	14.00	-
1474 Mar-Mac 1.00	14.14	14.00	14.00	14.00	-
1475 Mar-Mac 1.00	14.14	14.00	14.00	14.00	-
1476 Mar-Mac 1.00	14.14	14.00	14.00	14.00	-
1477 Mar-Mac 1.00	14.14	14.00	14.00	14.00	-
1478 Mar-Mac 1.00	14.14	14.00	14.00	14.00	-
1479 Mar-Mac 1.00	14.14	14.00	14.00	14.00	-
1480 Mar-Mac 1.00	14.14	14.00	14.00	14.00	-
1481 Mar-Mac 1.00	14.14	14.00	14.00	14.00	-
1482 Mar-Mac 1.00	14.14	14.00	14.00	14.00	-
1483 Mar-Mac 1.00	14.14	14.00	14.00	14.00	-
1484 Mar-Mac 1.00	14.14	14.00	14.00	14.00	-
1485 Mar-Mac 1.00	14.14	14.00	14.00	14.00	-
1486 Mar-Mac 1.00	14.14	14.00	14.00	14.00	-
1487 Mar-Mac 1.00	14.14	14.00	14.00	14.00	-
1488 Mar-Mac 1.00	14.14	14.00	14.00	14.00	-
1489 Mar-Mac 1.00	14.14	14.00	14.00	14.00	-
1490 Mar-Mac 1.00	14.14	14.00	14.00	14.00	-
1491 Mar-Mac 1.00	14.14	14.00	14.00	14.00	-
1492 Mar-Mac 1.00	14.14	14.00	14.00	14.00	-
1493 Mar-Mac 1.00	14.14	14.00	14.00	14.00	-
1494 Mar-Mac 1.00	14.14	14.00	14.00	14.00	-
1495 Mar-Mac 1.00	14.14	14.00	14.00	14.00	-
1496 Mar-Mac 1.00	14.14	14.00	14.00	14.00	-
1497 Mar-Mac 1.00	14.14	14.00	14.00	14.00	-
1498 Mar-Mac 1.00	14.14	14.00	14.00	14.00	-
1499 Mar-Mac 1.00	14.14	14.00	14.00	14.00	-
1500 Mar-Mac 1.00	14.14	14.00	14.00	14.00	-

## Open Markets

Today's closing prices

Local currencies

London

New York

Paris

Frankfurt

Zurich

Geneva

Basel

Bern

Lucerne

St. Gallen

Appenzel

Schaffhausen

Thurgau

Tessin

Valais

Vaud

Neuchâtel

Jura

Canton

Fribourg

Glarus

Uri

Obwalden

Nidwalden

Zug

Lucerne

St. Gallen

Appenzel

Schaffhausen

Thurgau

Tessin

Valais

Vaud

Neuchâtel

Jura

Canton

Fribourg

Glarus

Uri

Obwalden

Nidwalden

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Appenzel

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Vaud

Neuchâtel

Jura

Canton

Fribourg

Glarus

Uri

Obwalden

Nidwalden

Zug

Lucerne

St. Gallen

Appenzel

## Market Summary

Dec. 17, 1974

Most Active—New York

Sales, Close, N.Y.

Hercules Inc.

Southern Co.

Bath Ind.

Gen Motors

Eastman Kodak

MGM-UA

MGM-UA

MGM-UA

MGM-UA

MGM-UA

MGM-UA

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## European Gold Markets

Dec. 17, 1974

London

Zurich

Paris

Frankfurt

Geneva

Basel

Bern

Lucerne

St. Gallen

Appenzel

Schaffhausen

Thurgau

Tessin

Valais

Vaud

Neuchâtel

Jura

Canton

Fribourg

Glarus

Uri

Obwalden

Nidwalden

Zug

Lucerne

St. Gallen

Appenzel

Schaffhausen

Thurgau

Tessin

Valais

Vaud

Neuchâtel

Jura

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Fribourg

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Obwalden

Nidwalden

Zug

Lucerne

St. Gallen

Appenzel

Schaffhausen

## New Issue

December 18, 1974

Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd.

Tokyo/Japan

DM 100,000,000.—

9 3/4 % Deutsche Mark-Bonds of 1975/1980







### American Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock)

[illegible][illegible]

## Toronto Stocks

[illegible]

## International Stock Indexes

	1974			
	Yest.	Fri.	Thurs.	Low
Amsterdam	56.80	56.65	57.00	79.30
Buenos Aires	102.35	102.35	111.34	102.35
Frankfurt	108.21	108.63	112.34	100.03
London	158.20	158.20	159.00	158.40
London 500	61.25	61.25	61.25	61.25
Mexico	87.14	87.14	87.14	87.14
Paris	112.25	112.25	112.25	112.25
Sydney	325.40	325.13	326.10	311.10
Tokyo (a)	321.51	321.67	324.27	321.86
Tokyo (b)	321.51	321.67	324.27	321.86
Zurich	203.60	203.60	204.50	204.50

(a) New, (b) old.

The undersigned announces that as from 17th December, 1974, at Kae-Associate N.V., 172 Amsterdam, div. op. No. 1 accompanied by an "Affidavit" of the CDR's of the Saka Steamship Co., Ltd. each registrant will be payable with Dfls. 1.62 net (div. per record-date = Yen 37.74; gross = Yen 40.00) and a Japanese tax of 15% Japanese tax = Yen 38.74.

## Montreal Stock

592	Algebra	\$	24½	23½
922	Arbeits	\$	12	12
950	Basic Math	\$	12½	12
960	Basic Res	\$	45	45
875	Bombard	180	175	
262	Cen Carmet	\$	8½	8½
314	Coo Bath	\$	23½	23½
1168	Dow Bridge	\$	17	17
880	Finc Col	125	102	1
285	Imasco	\$	23½	23½
100	Ivaco	\$	16½	16½
100	Molson A	\$	12½	12½
200	Power Co	\$	8½	8½
331	Price Co	\$	13½	12½
928	Royal Bank	\$	24½	24½
126	Roy Trust A	\$	21½	21½
880	Steinberg A	\$	16½	16½
100	Trizec	\$	16	16
100	Unifcan Sec	130	130	13
539	Zellers	\$	6½	6

### FCE Quotations

DJA	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	609
397.54	bid	401	415	423	418	428
	offer	412	426	434	428	438
	bid	123	123	127	123	129
129.20	offer	122	127	131	127	131
TKDJ	bid	3750	3750	3750	3750	3750
3055.58	offer	3750	3750	3750	3750	3750
Prm. Gas	bid	117.5	117	115	115	115
116.9	offer	120	122	122	122	122
Geosci	bid	91.5	92	90	92	92
93.75	offer	97	98	98	98	100

After 5.15.75 the div will only be paid under deduction of 20% tax with Divs. 1.53 net, in accordance with the Japanese tax regulations.

**AMSTERDAM DEPOSITORY COMPANY N.V.**

Forward Contract  
 Exchange  
 Company Ltd.  
 100, The Arcade  
 London, W.1

Kerkstraat 30  
 Amsterdam,  
 Tel.: 1610  
 Phone: 25 21  
 Telex: 1500

Amsterdam, 13th December 1974.

**ADVERTISEMENT**

**THE SANKO STEAMSHIP**

**THE SANKO STEAMSHIP  
CO., LIMITED**  
(CDE's)

The undersigned announces that  
as from 17th December, 1974, at  
Kas-Associatie N.V., Spuistraat  
172, Amsterdam, div. cp. No. 1  
(accompanied by an "Affidavit")  
of the CDR's The Sanko Steam-  
ship Co., Ltd., each repr. 50 shs,  
will be payable with Dfls. 1.62 net  
(div. per record-date 9 30.74; gross  
Yen 4.50 p.sh.) after deduction of  
15% Japanese tax = Yen \$8.75 =

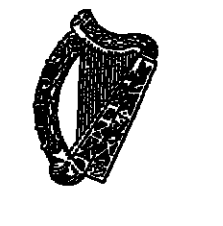
Without an Affidavit 20% Jap. tax (Yen 45 = Dfls. 0.38) will be deducted.

After 5.15.75 the div will only be paid under deduction of 20% Jap. tax with Dfls. 1.53 net, in accordance with the Japanese tax

**AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY  
COMPANY N.V.**

Amsterdam, 13th December 1974.

*These securities having been placed privately outside The Netherlands, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.*



Dfl. 50.000,00

## IRELAND

**10¼ % Bearer Notes 1974-1979**

Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.      S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.      Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise  
Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.  
Bank Mees & Hope NV  
Pierson, Haldring & Pierson

December 16, 1974

December 16, 1974



—By **Wil. Weng**

1	2	3		4	5	6	7	8	9		10	11	12	13
14				15							16			
17				18							19			
20			21					22						
23					24	25	26	27			28	29	30	
			31	32			33				34			
35	36	37								38	39			
40					41					42				
43					44				45					
46					47									
48			49	50			51				52	53	54	55
			56			57				58				
59	60	61					62	63	64				65	
66					67								68	
69					70								71	

ALGARY.....	U	F		MAHRE	U	F	
AMSTERDAM.....	28	61	Cloudy	MELAN	7	45	Fair
ANKARA.....	6	43	Cloudy	MONTREAL.....	41	Cloudy	
ATHENS.....	7	45	Cloudy	MOSCOW.....	3	28	Cloudy
BEIRUT.....	13	55	Fair	MOSCOW.....	7	19	Overcast
BELGRADE.....	4	35	Cloudy	MOSCOW.....	6	Cloudy	
BERLIN.....	41	Fair		NEW YORK.....	43	Cloudy	
BRUSSELS.....	7	43	Cloudy	NICE.....	10	50	Cloudy
BUDAPEST.....	7	43	Cloudy	OSLO.....	6	33	Overcast
CAIRO.....	18	64	Cloudy	PARIS.....	8	28	Overcast
CASABLANCA.....	16	61	Cloudy	PRAGUE.....	2	36	Rain
COPENHAGEN.....	27	Cloudy		ROME.....	11	32	Cloudy
COSTA MESA.....	18	61	Cloudy	ST. PETERSBURG.....	1	Fair	
DUBLIN.....	7	45	Showers	STOCKHOLM.....	3	36	Cloudy
EDINBURGH.....	5	41	Showers	TEHRAN.....	1	Unavailable	
EL PASO.....	7	43	Fair	TEL AVIV.....	17	68	Fair
FRANKFURT.....	3	46	Cloudy	YOKOHAMA.....	2	28	Cloudy
GENEVA.....	7	45	Showers	VIENNA.....	5	41	Cloudy
HELSINKI.....	1	Overcast		VIENNA.....	3	36	Cloudy
HONOLULU.....	43	Rain		WASHINGTON.....	7	34	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS.....	19	66	Cloudy	ZURICH.....	9	45	Cloudy
LISBON.....	3	46	Fair			43	Rain
LONDON.....	5	Fair					
LOS ANGELES.....	16	61	Fair				

(Yesterday's readings: U.S. General  
at 1:00 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

[illegible]

Intellectual, as Max Ascoli once characterized him. The great pleasure of reading "Lions and Forces" is found in the author's numerous literary and artistic citations, of which there are new additions in the chapter on Machiavelli.	
"There is no Machiavellian state, although all states play Machiavellianism," Mr. Alexander observes. "Machiavelli believed that there were laws of human behavior, laws on how to become a prince, laws on how to found a state, laws of what we have come to call political science. Curiously enough, such an effort to find laws is always most characteristic of lawless societies.	
	<p>The New York Times</p> <p>This List is based on reports from more than 250 bookstores in 110 communities throughout the United States. Weeks are not necessarily consecutive.</p> <p>Weeks Last on Week List</p> <p>This Week</p> <p>FICITION</p> <p>1 Centennial, by James Michener 1 18</p> <p>2 Something Happened, by J. P. Marquand 2 18</p> <p>3 The Seven-Per-Cent Solution, edited by Nicholas Meyer 4 13</p> <p>4 "Holes," by David Almond, to him 5 28</p> <p>5 "Tinker, Tailor, Soldier, Spy," by John Le Carré 6 28</p> <p>6 The Dog of War, by Fredrick Forsyth 6 23</p> <p>7 Harlequin, by John G. West 8 40</p> <p>8 The Power Menchie 9 40</p> <p>9 The Rhineman Exchange, by Robert Ludlum 9 40</p> <p>10 Lady, by Thomas Tryon 8 3</p> <p>GENERAL</p> <p>1 All Things Bright and Beautiful, by James Herriot 1 10</p> <p>2 A Bridge Too Far, by Cornelius Ryan 3 11</p> <p>3 Tales of Power, by Carlos Castaneda 3 11</p> <p>4 The Bermuda Triangle, by Charles Berlitz 7 8</p> <p>5 The Palace Court, by David Baizer and Gary Paul Gears 6 24</p> <p>6 The Memory Rock, by Harlan Phillips and Gary Paul Gears 6 24</p> <p>7 All The President's Men, by Carl Bernstein and Bob Woodward 4 29</p> <p>8 Strictly Speaking, by Edwin Newman 9 3</p> <p>9 The World of the Future, by Ralph G. Martin 8 18</p> <p>10 Carveth, by Dick Cavett and Carveth 8 18</p>

"On the diagrammed deal, most players reached six hearts, but a few aggressive partnerships reached for the grand slam, which has fair chances if the trumps split three-two.

In the diagramed auction, South chose a strange preemptive opening of four hearts and was launched into Blackwood. When he discovered that his partner held an ace and two kings, the grand slam looked like a good bet. He assumed that South held seven hearts headed by the ace-king, in which case the declarer would be able to take seven trump tricks, one diamond ruff and five tricks in the side suits. Alternatively, the spade suit might be establishable.

West made a somewhat daring opening lead of the diamond four, hoping to force South to make an immediate decision if the dummy held ace-queen of diamonds. When South spent a long time staring at the dummy, North realized that the play would not be quite as easy as he had expected.

South owed his partner a trump, but against that the spade queen was worth a trick. If he had known the lie of the cards, he would have ruffed out the diamond king to make the grand slam, but that seemed a

dubious prospect, especially in view of the opening lead.

South had a better chance, but it did not work out. He tried for six heart tricks, one diamond ruff, and six top tricks in the side-suits. All went well up to a point. He cashed the spade queen and the club king and entered dummy with a diamond ruff. He then cashed the club ace and tried for two more spade tricks. Unfortunately, West was able to ruff, for one down.

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

**REXET**

□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

**NASDY**

□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

**IMMORE**

□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

**VISPLE**

□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

Print the **SURPRISE ANSWER** here

□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

(Answers tomorrow)

Jumbles: ETUDE TRYST HELMET FORGET  
Yesterday's Answer: *Makes pedestrians cross.* — THE STREET

**By Alan Truscott**







